MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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Army Finishes Davao Occupation; 4 Enemy Craft Downed in Malaya

Over 1,000 Prisoners Taken by Japanese In Hongkong

IPOH FALL IS NEAR

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAYA, December 23.—Four British fighting planes of Buffalo type were shot down by the Japanese Air Force which raided the airfields of Ipoh, Telok, Anson and Kuala Lumpur on December 21. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base. The British Air Force seems to have lost their fighting spirit challenging the Japanese only for formality's sake.

BRITISH SITUATION IN MALAY SERIOUS

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—Although the British Army has announced that new defensive works are being set up in the Kuala Kangsar region, authoritative quarters in Singapore have declared that in the eastern and western sections of the Malay Peninsula the British face a seriously adverse situation, according to a Singapore report received here today.

Kuala Kangsar is situated 24 kilometers northwest of the city of Ipoh, capital of Perak.

Singapore citizens, the report stated, have not been greatly alarmed by the recent withdrawal of British troops from Kelantan. However, in the event Ipoh is abandoned by the British its loss would mean more than the fall of Penang Island because Ipoh is an important transportation center leading to Singapore, these circles declared.

Moreover, the fierce attacks along the Kuala Kangsar sector by Japanese forces, together with their southward march along the Perak River, have caused much fear among the population of Singapore, the report concluded.

With the Japanese Forces sweeping over the states of Kedah and Wellesley, the fighting on the Malay front may soon extend further south to the state of Perak, on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, observers in Singapore believe, according to a report from Singapore received here today.

To substantiate that belief, information of a battle in an undisclosed sector already has been received and it has signified the rapid advances made by the Japanese troops in the last two days, the report said.

1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN HONGKONG

Domei

HONGKONG, December 23.—Up to yesterday the number of prisoners taken by Japanese during the present offensive on Hongkong Island reached 1,119 including 118 Britishers and 814 Indians. This eloquently speaks of the fact that the British Garrison forces have lost their fighting spirit against Japan.

Mt. Cameron, semi-permanent enemy stronghold in Hongkong, finally fell into Japanese hands, as a result of the severe attacks which started at 11 p.m. yesterday. Mt. Cameron occupies a strategic point overlooking the Bay of Hongkong.

TUNGLUNG ISLAND BOMBED BY NAVY

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 23.—Japanese naval planes yesterday heavily machine-gunned enemy positions in the Tunglung Island, the eastern entrance to Hongkong, inflicting heavy damage upon military establishments in the island. The attack lasted whole day from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The Japanese naval planes completely destroyed various military objectives at Tientsiashan fortress in the island, it is further reported.

MALAYA DEFEATS BLAMED ON R.A.F.

Domei

VICHY, December 22.—The Sunday Times of London bitterly criticized the Far Eastern Command of the Royal Air Force for British defeats in Malaya, according to an Arip News Agency report from London yesterday.

Before the war in the Far East, Britain rested under the impression that large air forces were concentrated in Singapore against possible attacks, the paper said, but now it is evident that such news was circulated to discourage moves by Japan. Brewster-Buffalo fighters, and Blenheim and Hudson bombers of the R.A.F., have utterly failed to prevent the Japanese from landing on the Malay Peninsula.

It is clear that Britain lacked the foresight to judge the imminence of Japanese attacks. The British had anticipated Japanese operations about May of next year, at the earliest, the Times said.

The problem now is to dispatch strong reinforcements to British Malaya to stem the southward advance of Japanese troops in that region, the paper warned. However, the Times stressed, such reinforcements must be mechanized units vastly superior to Japanese tank and armored units. When this is effected, the British must, with the cooperation of the United States air forces, check the seizure of strategic airports and recapture undisputed control of the air, concluded the paper.

ANGLO-SAXON RULE SMASHED 1ST DAY

Japan Overpowers American-British Influence on Day War Declared

ENDS 100-YEAR DESPOTISM

Whole of China Exploited in Past Now Freed From Evil Hands

Japan declared war against the United States and the British Empire on December 8.

That was the time that the United States and Great Britain were driven out of China.

The moment Japan declared war it took over all the rights and interests which the United States and Great Britain had enjoyed in various parts of China for more than 100 years.

It is no exaggeration to say that Japan's declaration of war on America and Britain at a stroke ended all the interests which had been set up by these countries in China in pursuit of the policy of controlling East Asia. This is a fact which the entire world has but to accept. Both the United States and Britain now have to face the fact that they have been deprived of the bases from which to operate in an attempt to satisfy their territorial and economic ambitions in East Asia under the guise of being an attempt to spread the benign Democratic principle in this part of the globe.

Facts are listed below that will show that the complete elimination of the American and British interests from China is a matter of fact.

1. The diplomatic machines of hostile countries in China are completely at a standstill.

Simultaneously with the announcement by the Japanese Government of the entry of Japan into a state of war with the United States and the British Empire, the Japanese diplomatic authorities in China brought about the instantaneous suspension of the working of American and British diplomatic and consular organs under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China at Nanking and in areas which are under the control of the Japanese Army.

Embassies Closed

The American Embassy in Shanghai and the British Embassy in Peking were ordered closed. The American and British flags which had been on display for years on the buildings as emblems of aggression against East Asia were pulled down. The embassy staff members were confined in the

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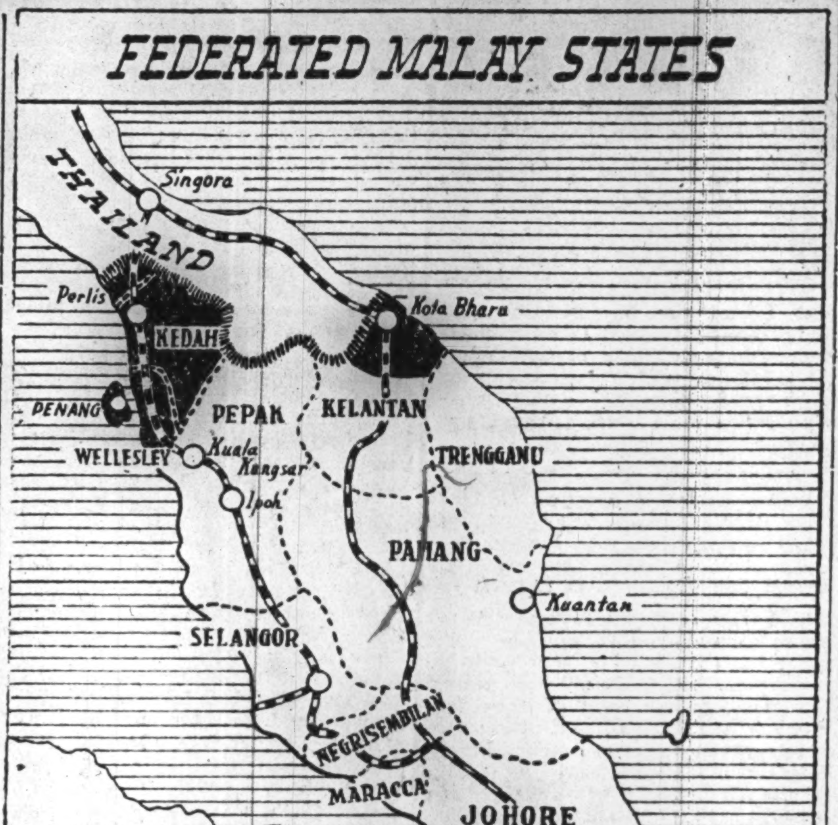


The British East Asia High Command has announced that an airfield in northern Kelantan has been lost and as a result the British army has been forced to retreat to the south of Kota Bharu. The British fear the slashing advance of the Japanese troops, which are a threat to their rear communication lines. Penang from which Singapore could be raided has been hopelessly lost and the fighting in Kedah has from the start been without a question of a doubt in favor of the Imperial Army of the Japanese Empire. British communiques credit the Japanese victories to material superiority such as more planes, more men and more mechanized units. It may be not far off from the future to hear some day the Anglo-Saxon admission that the Japanese victories are due only to the martial spirit of which Bushido is the basis. One proof of the military valor of the Japanese is the double sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Kuantan as shown in the map. Singapore—the pride of British imperialism—will soon feel the shock of the Japanese offensive and when it does, it not only will feel the steel of the Japanese swords but the spirit that is behind the force.

British Labor Leaders

Domei

AMSTERDAM, December 22.—Four British labor leaders have been created Peers, it was learned from London today. William W. Benn has been created a Viscount, while Charles Latham, Herbert Fletcher and Josiah Wedgewood have been created Barons, it was said. Well-informed quarters here are of the opinion that this move indicated an effort to strengthen relations between the British Government and the Labor Party.

Brazil to Arm Fort

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 22.—President Getulio Vargas has ordered the garrisoning of the fort on Brazil's tiny Fernando de Noronha Island, approximately 350 miles northeast of Pernambuco, it was disclosed today.

Actual sending of troops to the island probably will begin on January 15, next year, it has learned.

PREMIER COMMENDS THAILAND INTEGRITY

Tojo Greets Prime Minister Songgram and His People Over Radio

THAI PREMIER REPLIES

Both Nations Belong to E. Asia And Together Must Destroy Enemy

The Premier of Thailand and its people are to be congratulated and commended highly for joining in with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia. That this decision to expel once and for all the Anglo-Saxon oppression from East Asia came with a full knowledge of what they were doing adds doubly more to the integrity of the nation that is Thailand.

This was the opinion of Premier Hideki Tojo in his greetings to Premier L. Pibul Songgram and the people of Thailand over the radio Tuesday night. Premier Tojo's greetings as released by the Board of Information in its entirety follows:

"My most esteemed and dear Excellency, the Prime Minister of Thailand and Thai officials and people:

"I feel greatly honored and delighted to have this opportunity, upon the conclusion of the Japanese-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact, to express to you my hearty congratulation and my greetings.

Thailanders Independent

"It is the historically established fact that the nation of Thailand is abundantly gifted with the spirit of freedom and independence. I cannot but always pay respect especially to Your Excellency that you have long advocated autonomy of Thailand in her State affairs and exerted efforts to inspire the spirit of the Thai people. I have had deep sympathy toward your country in view of the fact that Thailand, by misfortune, has been made the object of political and economic pressure by Great Britain for the past 100 years and her progress has consequently been impeded. At the same time we, the Japanese nation, being people of East Asia just as your nation is, have equally felt regret for such a situation.

"For 300 long years, your country and mine have been closely bound together by the ties of traditional friendship. This cordial friendship has steadily grown in warmth in recent years, as may be seen in the fact that, in December of 1937, the Japanese-Thai Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,

(Continued on Page 2)

Street Scene in Davao

Davao is the principal city of the island of Mindanao. It owes its prosperity to the industry and model behavior of the thousands of Japanese residents. One of its biggest business is hemp of which the Japanese are credited with developing to the extent it enjoys now.

Mindanao Enemy Losses 600 Prisoners, 200 Dead

P.I. BASES BLASTED

Davao, the famous Japanese colony on Mindanao, in the Philippines, was completely occupied by the Japanese troops on Saturday afternoon. Immediately following the successful landing of the Japanese Army forces on that island early Saturday morning, they carried death right into the rank of the enemy offering stubborn resistance, and within less than a day the intrepid Japanese soldiers penetrated Davao, where more than 20,000 Japanese reside, being mainly engaged in the hemp cultivation for many years.

In connection with this glorious occupation of Davao, the following joint announcement of the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters was issued at 5:50 p.m. Tuesday:

"The Japanese Army forces, which landed on Mindanao, early on the morning of December 20, in keeping close cooperation with the Imperial Navy, shattered strong enemy resistance and completely occupied Davao, capital of Mindanao, at 5 p.m. the same day. Losses caused to the enemy up to December 21 consisted of 600 taken captive and 200 dead left on the battlefield."

NEW LANDING MADE NORTH OF MANILA

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The United States Department of War has announced officially that Japanese Forces have effected a landing in a new sector north of Manila, according to a Washington report received here today.

Preceded by a vanguard of naval vessels and aircraft, transports, immediately followed by a large convoy, steamed close to shore and engaged the Philippine defense forces. A landing was completed and at the present time the United States forces are waging battle, the report said. Meanwhile, on Mindanao Island fierce fighting is now continuing between American-Philippine troops and a large body of Japanese forces, the report concluded.

HOT FIGHTING CONTINUES IN PHILIPPINES

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 23.—According to an official communique regarding yesterday's war situation in the Philippine Islands, hot fighting continued throughout the day in air and on land between Japanese and American forces and the Japanese Air Force spiritedly bombed air bases in the islands, it was disclosed by information reaching here from Manila today. The Army spokesman of the Philippine Defense Headquarters yesterday declared that it is too early to make a final judgment of the war situation in the islands, the same information also disclosed.

FIGHTING IN LIBYA BECOMES LOCALIZED

Italian Troops Carry Out Orderly Movements to New Alignment

Domei

ROME, December 22.—While Italian troops carried out orderly movements toward a new alignment along the African front yesterday, fighting in Libya, North Africa, has taken on a local character, the High Command announced today.

British batteries yesterday directed intense fire against Italian positions at Bardia, the communique said, adding, British attacks against Sollum were repulsed.

Axis aircraft were active yesterday in Libya, strafing and bombing British troop columns and tank concentrations. During air combats, 11 British machines were said to have been shot down by Axis fighter planes.

Tripoli, Benghazi and Barce, Libya, were admitted to have been raided yesterday by British aircraft. Italian anti-aircraft artillery shot down one British airplane at Benghazi, the communique said.

AMERICA HARD PRESSED FOR SUPPLY SHORTAGE

Emergency Measures Adopted To Control War Goods—Auto Shares Slump

Reports reaching here indicate that successive reports of the defeat of the American forces in the Greater East Asia War have dealt intense shocks to the economic world of the United States and as a result, automobile shares in Wall Street have slumped to the lowest level recorded since 1938, according to Domei.

Meanwhile, a report received by the Foreign Office Tuesday states that the United States Government is making frantic efforts to adopt emergency measures to secure various essential supplies in the face of the stoppage of importation of rubber, tin, wool, raw silk and other important goods. The emergency measures thus far adopted include the following:

1. Distribution of motor car and bicycle tires will be placed under a rationing ticket system from January 1.
2. Both production and distribution of oil in California will be controlled.
3. The Defense Production Administration has effected control over the distribution of tin and at the same time has frozen private holdings of tin.
4. The Price Adjustment Administration has decided to control prices of raw silk, wool, cotton and rayon.

CHURCHILL IN U.S. FOR NEW STRATEGY

Accompanied by Chief of Staff General Dill and Lord Beaverbrook

TO CONFER WITH FDR

Anglo-Saxon Leaders to Discuss Plans to Recoup Disaster of Pacific

With the arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Washington, accompanied by General Sir John Dill, former Chief of the General Staff and Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, a momentous meeting is scheduled to take place at Capitol Hill between the British Prime Minister and President Franklin Roosevelt to map out a new strategy in view of the devasting defeats the Americans and the British sustained in the Pacific at Japanese hands, reports Domei.

Certain quarters believe that the problems that will be taken up include the following:

1. Counter-measures to recoup the losses of the Americans and the British in the Pacific and the South China Sea and to strengthen opening of a general naval guerrilla war on the Pacific may also be discussed.
2. Emergency measures to countervail the possibility of a stoppage or suspension of American aid to England when and if it occurs.
3. Method of extending aid to the Soviet Union in case the present method becomes impossible.

In some quarters it has been rumored that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will explore the possibility of a compromise with the Axis Powers but this view is believed to be wide of the mark.

It was indicated that in August when the President and the British Prime Minister met on the Atlantic, they discussed the question on the opening of the German-Soviet war and British-American cooperation in the Pacific. However, the declaration of war by Japan against the United States and Great Britain on December 8 is believed to have made the original plan of cooperation in the Pacific obsolete, Domei concludes.

Accompanied by Experts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, accompanied by several British army and navy experts, has arrived in Washington from London, according to a report received here today from the American capital.

The British mission, it was said, will confer with President Roosevelt regarding the united command of Allied Forces.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, has left for Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, according to a report received from the American capital today.

Churchill in Washington

Domei

VICHY, December 22.—The British Government officially has announced that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook, Deputy Prime Minister, has arrived in Washington in order to confer with President Roosevelt on all problems concerning the execution of the war by Great Britain and the United States, according to a London dispatch received here today.

Lively Comment Here

The visit of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Washington, where he with President Roosevelt and other leaders of the Democracies are supposed to have deliberated on their joint military actions against the Axis Powers, was a subject of lively and interesting comment by local vernacular papers on Tuesday. The Nichi Nichi had the following to say:

"Flabbergasted at the fatal blows dealt by the Japanese Army and Navy at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States and Britain apparently have decided to turn the tide in their favor. This has motivated Winston Churchill, accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook and other staff members, to make his sudden appearance at Washington on Monday. It is really irretrievable for the United States and Britain, however vigorously they may renew their determination to restore their miserable defeats at Hawaii, the Philippines, Malaya, Hongkong and other places. The reason is that their Pacific operations vis-a-vis Japan have been radically upset by the intrepid attacks of the Japanese military forces on all sides.

"Thinking it better for them to shape out something to resist Japan nominally than to remain crestfallen at their object defeats, the big guns of the two Democracies are believed to have arranged for an interview only after the 'horse is stolen.' Funniest of all is the fact that signs of unrest are amply manifested in the United States and throughout the British Empire at the news of their 100 per cent war reverses which are gradually filtering into all classes of their peoples, despite the fact that their leaders are attempting to deceive them by false reports. These Democracies have exposed to the rest of the world their great mess for having under-estimated Japan's strength in her military, political and economic aspects. Undoubtedly, they must have re-examined their viewpoint toward Japan but it is simply too late now. Their extreme consternation is losing their credit in the eyes of the world, so taking all this into consideration, it is believed the prospective interview was thus arranged.

"It is most likely that these Democratic leaders will deliberate upon joint measures for operation against the Axis Powers but now that the situation has developed to such a disadvantageous position to these Democracies, Britain will not be able to secure more substantial aid directly and indirectly from the United States, although the former is badly in need of various kinds of materials in counteracting Germany's formidable operations which are scheduled to take place sooner or later. On the other hand, the United States is just 'on fire' and besides not having any time she will not have materials to help Britain any more than before. Considering this delicate situation, it is highly doubtful how far Churchill and Roosevelt will come to terms mutually agreeable to them.

"The Atlantic Charter of last August promulgated between the same leaders has simply made itself a laughing-stock of the world for the eight points embodied in it were nothing but the residues of an old world order which the United States and Britain are vainly trying to maintain. So what will come out of their prospective interview is watched with keen interest."

Simultaneously, carrying its dispatch from Buenos Aires, the Yomiuri, on Tuesday printed an article, in which it points out that the real objective of the prospective Roosevelt-Churchill interview lies not in the general items of the war situation, but in the following three objects:

1. Eradication of friction in military and economic domains in the United States and Britain with the development of the war situation. To be concrete, something must be done by these countries to make good the loss of natural resources like rubber, tin and other important materials in East Asia.
2. Prevention of a possible cleavage of close relations among the allied countries uniting against Japan in East Asia.
3. Future military operations on the Pacific against Japan.

The cable further says:

"The public is anxiously awaiting what kind of Christmas present will Churchill bring back to Downing Street from Washington. But the consensus of opinion is that the prospective meeting of these two arch-leaders of professional war making will simply result in the continued disturbance of the world. Moreover, they state it is very likely that they will unmistakably entice Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies into the turmoil of war."

Roosevelt Signs Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—President Roosevelt has signed a bill compelling registration of all men between 18 to 64 years of age and military service for men between the ages of 20 to 44 years, according to a Washington report received here today.

Australian Unit Recalled

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—Alarmed by continued Japanese successes in East Asia, Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, has announced that units of Australian forces fighting in the Near East are being withdrawn from that area to bolster home defense, according to a report arriving here from Canberra today.

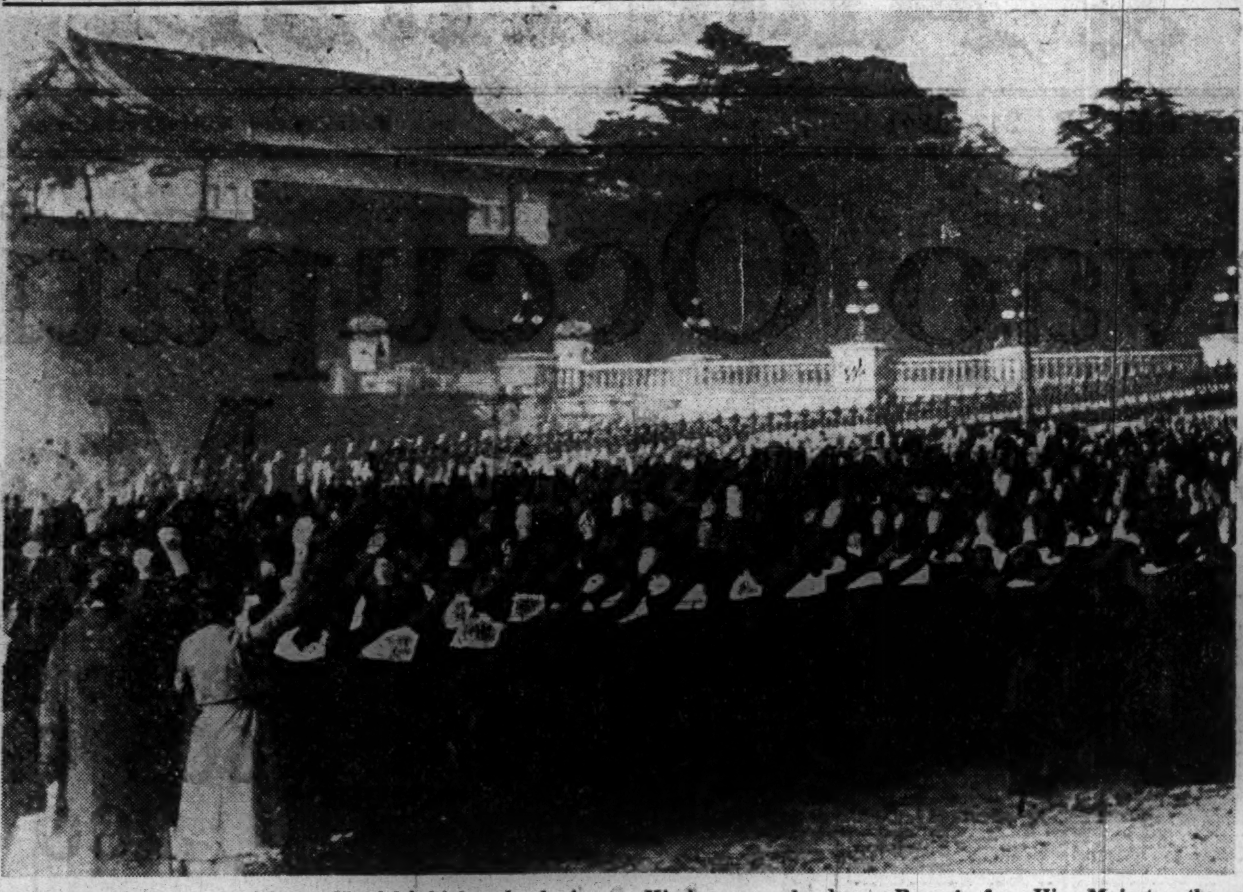
Shigemitsu Sees Tojo

Mamoru Shigemitsu, new Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China, paid a courtesy call on Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday in connection with his assumption of the post in China.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Pray for Victory



Twelve thousand girls of 75 girls' high schools in the city joined in with the 600,000 throughout the Empire to pray for victory at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday on the occasion of the eighth birthday of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince. Part of the huge congregation is shown above at Nijubashi where they had gathered from Hibiya Park at 8 a.m. to sing the Kimigayo and shout Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. Then they paraded to Kudan to offer their prayer to the patriotic spirits enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine. In the afternoon representatives of the girls visited the Army and Navy offices and submitted letters of appreciation for the efforts given by the fighting forces.

London Times Urges Duff-Cooper Recall For Penang Defeat

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—In commenting on the disastrous fighting in Malaya, the London Times has pointed out that the happenings only go to demonstrate that the people who direct the East Asia War from London are unenergetic, according to a report received from the British capital today. Regarding the loss of Penang, the Times said, Alfred Duff-Cooper, Resident Minister in Singapore, has attempted to defend himself by stating, "it was simply impossible to send troops for defense of the strategic island," the report stated. Such a person as Mr. Duff-Cooper, who has been nominated for control of the Singapore War Council should be sent back to England and substituted by a person who possesses more reality and sense than one who can do nothing but make speeches, the report said.

Premier Commends Thailand Integrity

(Continued from Page 1)

which may be regarded as a golden monument to the abolition of extraterritorial rights in Thailand, was concluded. In June, last year, the Treaty of Amity and Friendship was made between your country and Japan, and in the early part of this year the border dispute between your country and French Indo-China was peacefully settled through Japanese mediation.

Economic Bonds Grow

"Along with such development, the economic relations between Thailand and Japan have of late rapidly grown in importance, resulting in a phenomenal increase in the volume of their mutual trade in staple goods.

"Now, the establishment of a new order in East Asia is the ideal which is equally cherished by the peoples of East Asia. We have paid our utmost effort and sacrifice for the past 10 years to realize it. But, recently, the United States and the British Empire which are intent upon obstructing the attainment of our ideal, have intensified their brazen machinations of bringing military and economic pressures upon Japan. At last the situation became such that the Japanese Empire was forced to rise in arms to crush the United States and the British Empire. In this grave situation, which may well determine the destiny of East Asia for many centuries to come, it is certainly a source of profound congratulation for the progress and prosperity of East Asia, that, thanks to Your Excellency's courageous decision and foresight, Thailand has come to cooperate thoroughgoingly with Japan, resulting in the conclusion of the epoch-making Pact of Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand.

White Domination Doomed

"Since the opening of the present war against the United States and the British Empire, the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy have been achieving brilliant victories. Of the Anglo-American bases in East Asia, Hongkong is already in the Japanese hands while the fall of Manila and Singapore is imminently expected. I believe firmly, therefore, that the day is not distant when the Anglo-American influences will have been entirely expelled and the foundation for the construction of the sphere of co-prosperity of East Asia be securely consolidated.

"It is my earnest hope that, by rendering closer the cooperation with Your Excellency and officials as well as the people of Thailand, our two nations will march forward side by side to achieve a brilliant victory in this war for the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Lastly, I wish to tender to Your Excellency the expression of my heartfelt gratitude for the great goodwill by the Government and people of Thailand shown to the Japanese forces who are now in your country and are fighting together with your forces. At the same time, I wish Your Excellency and the people of Thailand happiness and prosperity."

Thai Premier Replies

Thai Premier Luang Pibul Songgram's radio speech Tuesday night to the Japanese nation in response to Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo's greetings was also made public by the Board of Information. A brief translation of the speech into English is as follows:

"I highly appreciate Premier Tojo's words given to the Thai people, which must have imparted a very profound impression. Your Excellency praised the Thai people in that they love freedom and independence. I am very much moved by these words. Surely, freedom and independence are the life of the Thai people, because their loss means the ruin of a nation. I am highly gratified to find a provision in the Japanese-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance that both Japan and Thailand mutually respect their independence and sovereignty. This provision forms the very cause which has motivated the Thai people to come into close cooperation with Japan.

"Your Excellency has quoted historical facts in your speech, in which it is pointed out that the Japanese-Thai friendship has lasted for a long period of three centuries uninterruptedly. I should like to emphasize here that Thailand is the only country in the world having maintained its friendship with Japan unbrokenly for such a long period. Even during the time Japan secluded itself for centuries against foreign intercourse, it did not sever its friendly relations with Thailand, but kept up its contact directly throughout.

"The Thais have invariably been Japan's good friends. Not only has Japan ever brought any pressure on Thailand, but, on the contrary, it has made its great efforts for having restored part of Thailand's former territory.

"Taking into consideration various reasons and circumstances related to Japan, I am glad to say that I have an absolute determination to cooperate with Japan and to rise and fall with it. The Thai troops are only too glad to fight for the honor and glory of Thailand in close concert with the Japanese troops."

MAY DEFEND BURMA ROAD

Reported ABCD Planning to Protect Chungking's Lifeline

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—Official Chungking quarters have declared that one of the first decisions facing the Allied conference is the agreement on Anglo-Chungking joint-defense of the Burma Road, Chungking's remaining artery of supplies which extends from Rangoon to Kunming, according to a United Press report reaching here from Chungking today.

However, military headquarters of the two countries have stated that it was premature to announce detailed information of the project, the report said.

SWEDEN-AMERICA MAIL

Will Go Via Germany at Sender's Risk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—Resumption of mail service between Sweden and the United States, which was interrupted with the entry of the latter in the war, was announced today by postal authorities here.

Mail destined for North and South America will go via Germany to Lisbon, it was said.

All mail, however, will be sent at the full risk of the sender, it was said.

N.Y. AIR RAID REGULATIONS

New Law Compels All Citizens to Respect Orders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—Fiorello La Guardia, Mayor of New York City, has signed a law which will compel all New Yorkers to respect orders in the event of air raids, according to a report received from the American metropolis today.

The law established fines and penalties up to $500 and six months in prison for violation of the new regulations, it was said.

Anglo-Saxon Rule Smashed 1st Day

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buildings and their communication with the outside world was sternly prohibited.

In Nanking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Hankow, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Tsinan, Swatow and Chefoo, the American and British consulates-general and consulates were ordered closed on the morning of the day that Japan declared war, and the staff members were taken under custody.

All this meant that the British and American diplomatic and consular machines in China, which constituted the first line for the achievement of British and American ambitions in China, toppled down at one and the same time.

2. The army and navy forces of hostile countries in China have been accounted for.

By the time Japan declared war on America and Britain the majority of troops which had been maintained by the United States in Peking and Tientsin under the Tientsin Treaty of 1901 had been withdrawn. The remaining troops, not great in number, some of them mounting guard on the American Embassy in Peking and the balance stationed in Tientsin, were disarmed during the day that Japan declared war and the officers and men were made captives.

Britain did not maintain any troops in either Peking or Tientsin at the time of Japanese declaration of war. It had already evacuated the whole of the garrisons maintained in these places under the Tientsin Treaty.

The declaration of war found the British gunboat Peterel and the United States gunboat Wake at anchor in Shanghai as was announced by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at the time, the Peterel refused to surrender. Promptly it was sunk early in the morning of December 8.

Surrendered and Renamed

The American vessel surrendered. It was taken over by Japan while its crew members were taken prisoner. The vessel was incorporated in the Japanese Navy after it renamed the Tatara.

3. The Shanghai International Settlement has been taken over by Japan.

The Settlement which had for many years supplied the base for American and British operations in a move to control China was entered by a Japanese naval landing party at 11 on the morning of December 8 and its transfer to Japan followed speedily. The Municipal Council was quickly purged of American and British nationals. No interefence was made with the Council which is functioning as before.

4. The British and American controlled maritime custom houses in China have been reorganized.

The closing-down of British and American consular offices in China was made an occasion for a re-shuffle of the personnel of the maritime custom houses in China which prior to Japanese declaration of war were used by Britain to promote exploitation of China.

Early in the morning of December 8 the Japanese authorities took in hand the guarding of the office of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Shanghai custom house and its annexes.

On the other hand, the National Government of China at Nanking on December 10 dismissed Mr. Maise, a British national, as Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs and named Mr. Kishimoto, Assistant Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, as his successor. The first thing the new Inspector-General did was to dismiss the British and American custom officials who had been under custody in Tientsin, Tsingtao, Canton, Chefoo and Peking, and appointed Japanese in their places. This meant that all the British and American element had been eliminated from the Chinese maritime custom houses where it had been strongly entrenched for years.

Both Japan and China would not allow a condition to develop in the future permitting vicious British and American nationals to gain control of the Chinese maritime customs.

Special Settlements Taken

5. The special settlements in China have passed under Japanese control.

The United States had no special settlements in China. Britain had such settlements in Tientsin, Hankow and Canton. These have been taken over by Japan.

It is a matter of common knowledge that these special British settlements provided bases for operations designed to disturb the peace in China. The National Government of China, there is reason to believe, would not tolerate a revival of a system of special settlements if only to maintain an appearance befitting an independent State.

6. The British and American interests in China have been swept out of existence.

The British and American interests in China are in a variety of shapes. A great majority of them are economic. The other interests include schools, churches, hospitals, broadcasting stations, and newspapers. As a result of Japanese declaration of war on America and Britain all these interests are going to be ended excepting those whose extinction is not considered as in the interest of the weal of the Chinese mass.

Below are the more important of the British and American interests in China.

Oil Companies

The Standard Oil Company (American), Texas Oil Company (American), and Asiatic Oil Company (British), have properties in Nanking, Tientsin, Hankow, Tangku, Kiukiang, and Kalgan.

Banks

The British, American and Chungking-controlled banks will not be ordered closed as they have a bearing on the daily life of the Chinese mass. It has been arranged for these banks to pay out as before. The funds of hostile countries kept in these banks have either been seized or sealed. The management of these institutions has been brought under Japanese supervision.

These banks include the Chungking-controlled banks in Peking, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and New York City Bank, in Shanghai, the Chungking-controlled banks Tientsin, the American, British, and Chungking-controlled banks in Amoy, the Hongkong and Shanghai Nanking Corporation and Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China in Tsingtao, and the Chungking-controlled banks in Tsinan.

Vessels

According to announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, more than 200 American and British vessels were seized by the Imperial Navy on the day Japan declared war. These vessels include all those which were seized as they were at anchor or at sea in Chinese waters or waterways in the interior of China. Seventeen British and four American steamers were seized on December 8 in Shanghai alone. Among these seized American steamers was the 19,000 tons President Harrison.

Resident British and American Nationals in China

The exact number of British and American nationals residing in the international settlements in China and the area which has been occupied by the Japanese Army is not known. Most of these resident American and British nationals were either taken into custody or confined in their homes on December 8. These American and British captives are receiving generous treatment from the Japanese authorities and those of the National Government of China, as witness the thanks they are expressing to their captors for the manner in which they are treated.

Given Time for Affairs

At Nanking the staff members of the American and British consulates were given time in which to adjust their affairs. Those in charge of these offices have asked to be given an opportunity of communicating their appreciation of the step taken by the authorities concerned in behalf of them and their subordinates to their respective Governments.

In Peking the general nationals of enemy countries are allowed freedom of actions for four hours every day inside of six kilometers from their abodes.

In Hankow the general nationals of enemy countries are not detained. They can go out with the permission of the authorities. The British and American consuls in the city have asked the authorities to see that the British and American consulates-general are acquainted with this.

In Kiukiang the resident British and American nationals are not restricted beyond that a watch is kept over them. In Taiyuan the resident enemy nationals are permitted to continue to reside in the city if they meet certain conditions.

From what has been stated it will be seen that the rights and interests which have been acquired by Britain and the United States in China under the policy of gaining a dominating position not only in China but also in East Asia have been eliminated. It will not be long before all the British and American influences will be driven out of the whole of China, Greater East Asia, and the Pacific area.

Important Penang Occupied by Japanese Visited by Admiral Togo, General Nogi

Penang, a pivotal point in Malaya, now in the complete hands of the Imperial Japanese forces, is a place once visited by Admiral Heihachiro Togo and General Maresuke Nogi in 1911 and later in 1919 by Prince Kinmochi Saionji and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, as is shown in two photographs taken by a Japanese photographer at Penang.

In 1911 Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi proceeded to England as Imperial proxies to attend the coronation ceremony of the King of England George V. Admiral Togo and General Nogi accompanied the Imperial Prince and Princess. The N.Y.K. liner Kamo Maru left Yokohama April 12 of that year with the party on board and called at Penang via Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore. Admiral Togo and General Nogi had their photograph taken in front of the Kannon Temple where they paid homage. At that time Admiral Togo was 65 years of age and General Nogi 63 years old.

Another picture shows Prince Saionji and Prince Fumimaro Konoye in the Botanical Garden at Penang. Prince Saionji was on the way to attend the World Peace Conference held in Paris in 1919 as the Japanese delegate accompanied by Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Both pictures were taken by a Japanese photographer named Kizo Okaba who was running a photo-studio at Penang at that time. The photographs were released to the press by his nephew Masahiro Maruyama of Tameike, Akasaka-ku, when the news of the fall of Penang was announced.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION HOLDS INITIAL MEETING

Culture Organ Formed Celebrating 8th Birthday of H.I.H. The Crown Prince

On the felicitous occasion of the eighth birthday of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, the inaugural meeting of the Children's Culture Association was held at 11 a.m., Tuesday, at Gunjin Kaikan attended by Vice-Minister of Education Toyosaburo Kikuchi, Vice-President of the Board of Information Kiwao Okumura and other Government officials.

For the purpose of building up little children to become strong in mentality as well as in physique with the view that they are expected to shoulder tomorrow's Great East Asia burden "the Children's Culture Association" was consequently instituted as the result of the enthusiasm shown by these officials and also those related to the education of the National School pupils.

With the attendance of Vice-Minister of Education Kikuchi, Vice-President of the Board of Information Okumura, high officials of the Commerce and Industry as well as of the Welfare Ministries, together with 200 educators, the meeting was opened with Masanori Oshima in the chair. Subsequently, speeches were made by several prominent attendants encouraging those, who are to work for the Association. After the meeting was over, all the participants marched to Yasukuni Shrine to report on the inauguration of the function.

U-BOAT OFF SHORE SCARES CALIFORNIA

Large U.S. Oil Tanker Shelled Off Point Arguello Near 'Frisco

FIRING SEEN FROM COAST

Submarine's Attack So Near Greatly Terrifies Neighborhood Residents

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—At 8:30 a.m. today a large United States oil tanker was fired upon by a submarine off Point Arguello, near San Francisco, according to a San Francisco report received here today.

The enemy submarine was so near the coast that its attack was plainly visible from the shore and greatly terrified nearby residents, the report stated.

Knox Promises Action

O.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 23.—The submarine scare in the United States has increased considerably since last Saturday when it was officially announced that enemy submarines had appeared near the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast and that a U.S. tanker had been sunk off the Pacific coast.

Numerous papers criticized the Government for its inactivity vis-a-vis the submarine danger thus forcing the Secretary of the Navy, Franklin Knox, to make an announcement about impending actions against submarines. He stated that the Navy had been aware already for some time that enemy submarines had started activity in and near American waters and that the Navy already had taken special defense measures.

The information about these attacks and not hearing at the same time of our counter-measures must not be construed as an indication that the Navy had done nothing about it. Colonel Knox stated that he could not give any details about the anti-submarine measures undertaken by the Navy since this would help the enemy. He promised, however, that he would publish from time to time the losses of the enemy.

CABINET MEETING HELD

Defense Ministers Report—Hoshino On Diet

A regular Cabinet meeting was held at the official residence of the Premier Tuesday morning with the Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada giving reports on the latest developments in the war situation. The meeting adjourned at 11:40 a.m. following a report given by Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino, when he outlined the policy to be taken by the Government in regard to the forthcoming 79th session of the Diet, which was unanimously approved by the ministers.

Kuriyama Visits Premier

Minister Shigeru Kuriyama, head of the suite to the Japanese envoy in French Indo-China, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 5 p.m. Tuesday and reported on conditions in French Indo-China.

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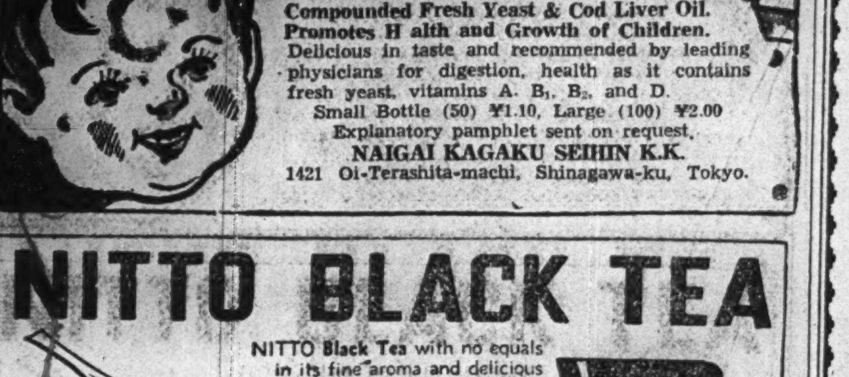

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JAPAN TO EXCHANGE CULTURE WITH F.I.C

Both Nations Plan Introducing Aesthetic Arts to Cement Amity, Kokumin Says

Promises are in store for furtherance of friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China with the recent establishment of the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters at Hanoi. In this connection, steps will be taken by the Japanese authorities at the headquarters on exchange of Japanese and French culture as the first policy for increasing their relationships, according to a Saigon report to the Kokumin. Meanwhile, a plan on a large scale has been formulated by the intelligence department of the headquarters. Moreover, the Saigon branch of the ambassadorial headquarters also will push the same plan with Consul Sato, who used to be connected with the Board of Information, in conjunction with the army information department at Saigon, which will maintain close cooperation with the branch embassy staff members.

In order to let the French and the natives of French Indo-China know the real condition in Japan, movies, paintings, photographs, sports and other cultural arts which appeal to the masses will be employed for the purpose. But the authorities will see, hackneyed, however, that methods used for overseas propaganda will be eliminated absolutely.

Japan's relations with French Indo-China have been running smoothly on trade and other business for a long time, but unfortunately, nobody seems to understand Japan in a true phase. It is no exaggeration to say that the majority of Annamites view Japan as a small country on the same level of Annam in culture and other national traits; therefore, introduction of Japan in undisguised form to these people will contribute a great deal toward strengthening of the Japanese-French Indo-Chinese friendship. The Annamese viewpoint of Japan and Japanese is ridiculously primitive in that the Japanese are uncivilized people, while their indigenous culture is so low that it is incomparable with Japanese culture in every respect.

If, therefore, appropriate methods are adopted, the authorities believe propagation of Japanese culture among the Annamites will be quite easy and effective—like exhibiting documentary films and news reels from time to time among them. They state films produced on a commonplace and old-time idea like Fujiyama and geisha girls symbolizing Japan must be laid aside. Instead, pictures portraying present-day Japan in spectacular advance should be shown to them and large cities of this country with cultural enterprises are ready to present these movies to them. Paintings, which are hardly understood by the Annamites are not necessary for introduction, because it is claimed these will be not interest those people.

The Kokumin declares the above plans are not in a blueprint stage for the ambassadorial headquarters are expected to draft concrete plans to be put into practice immediately. They caution movie producers who do not know French Indo-China that they must first see that country before they produce Japanese pictures for showing there.

Must Protect Property

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, has declared that in the future, all real estate property owners must contribute toward protection against destruction or damage which might be caused by enemy action, according to a Canberra report received here today.

Nicaragua Declares War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—The United States Department of State has announced that Nicaragua has declared war against Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, according to a Washington report received here today.

Ship Movements Banned

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—British authorities at Singapore yesterday issued a decree declaring that all ship movements in and out of Singapore will be prohibited from dusk to dawn, according to a Singapore report received here today. The announcement curtly warned that all ships which disregard the decree will be sunk.

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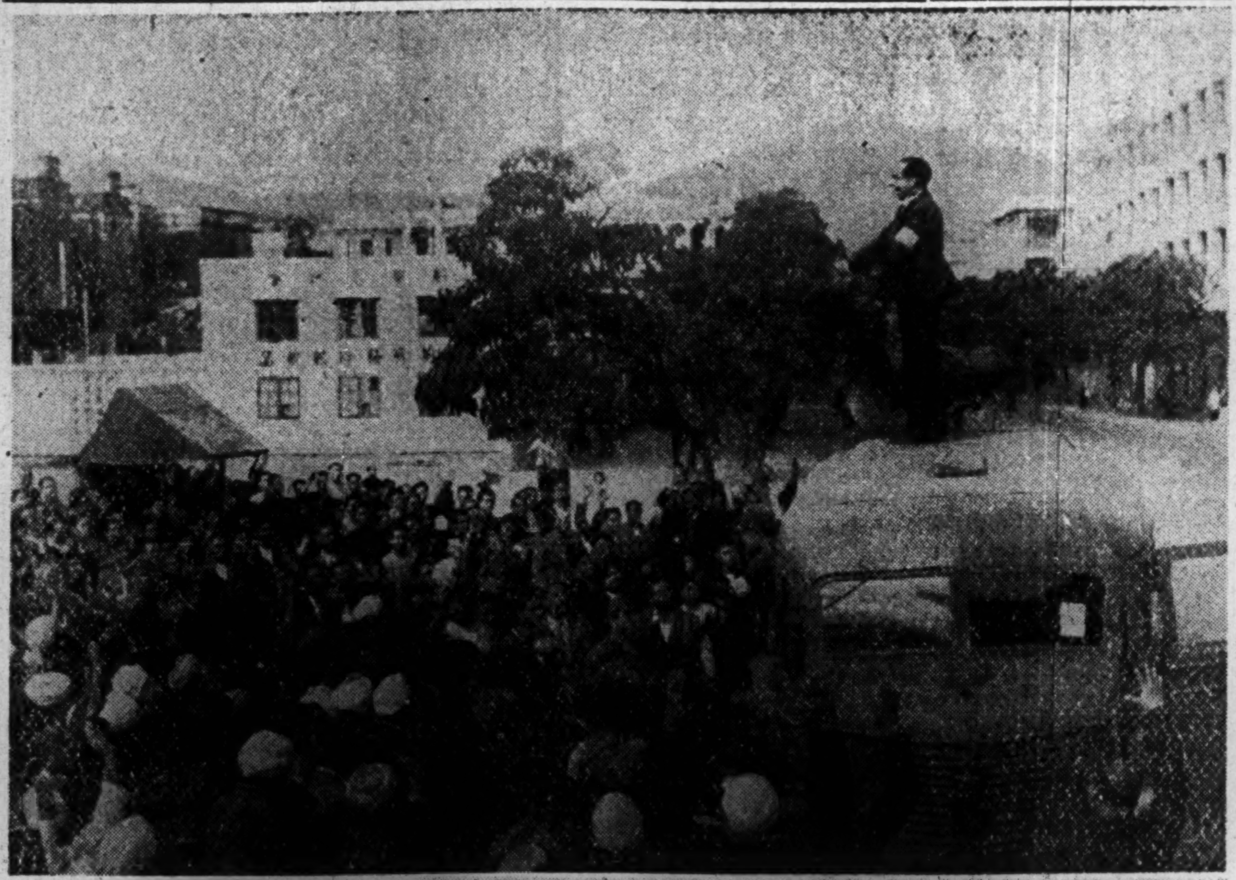
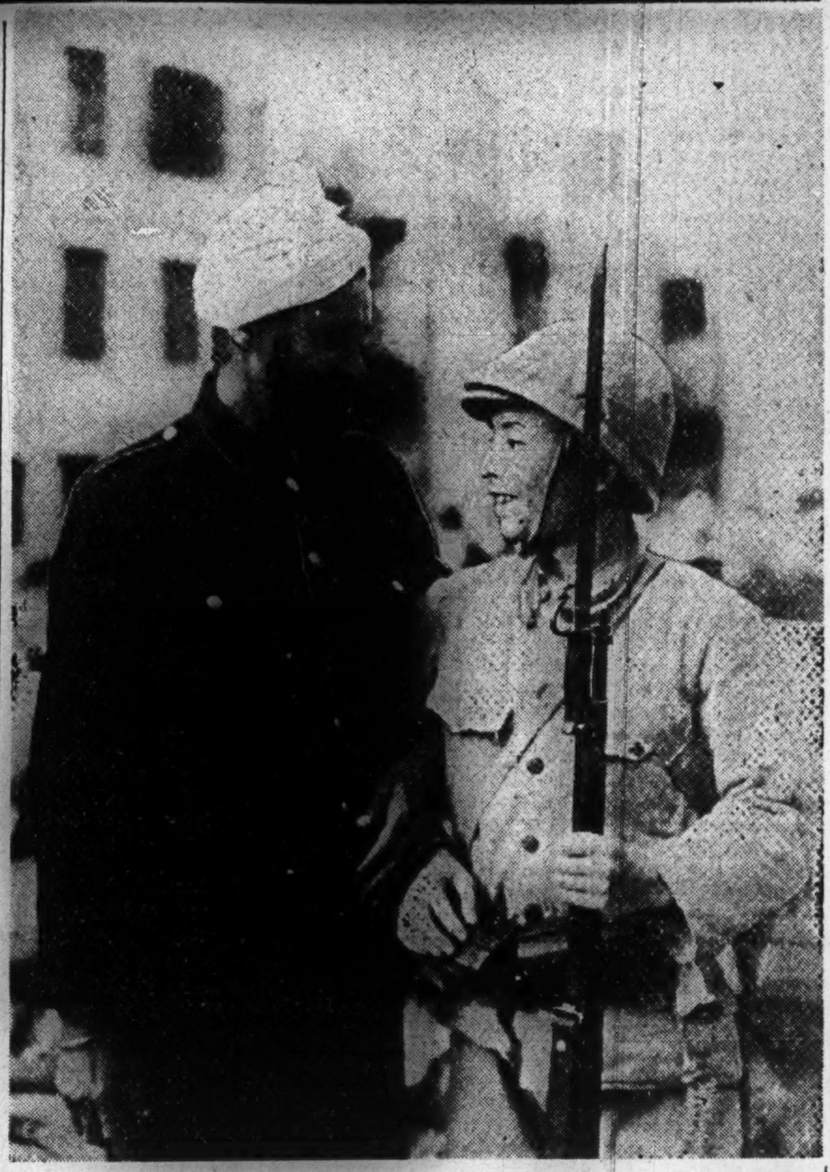
Indians Welcome Japanese





Top: A large crowd of Indian residents of Kowloon opposite Hongkong welcomed the Japanese troops when that city was occupied. Lower: An Indian Sikh is photographed with a Japanese soldier on guard at Kowloon. Both are smiling, showing how they agree at heart. (Censored by the War Ministry)

FOREIGN NATIONALS EXPRESSING THANKS

Asahi Reports Those of Countries Hostile to Japan Enjoying Cordial Treatment

Nationals of foreign countries hostile to Japan who are now residing in the territory of Japan and Japan-occupied areas are enjoying the benevolent and cordial treatment of the Japanese officials and expressing their heartfelt thanks. It is Japan's great concern and anxiety what sort of treatment the Japanese nationals are receiving in America and England. Information concerning this matter can be available, only indirectly through reports from third countries and one cannot obtain exact and minute informations on movements of fellow Japanese abroad, says the Asahi.

Articles of International Law concerning the treatment of hostile nations can be interpreted in various ways. At present it is generally recognized that a Government has the right to intern the nationals of hostile countries. At wartime, however, the treatment is not always carried out exactly according to the International Law. The Government will use its discretion according to the attitude of the enemy nation.

It is reported that about 1,500 out of 200,000 Japanese residents in America are now being interned. But they seem to be treated fairly well. Usually the authorities intern those who will become a menace to the nation if they are allowed to be free and others are given permission to carry on their occupation freely. Diplomats are usually confined in the Embassy or Legation with some liberty.

Those who live near naval ports or fortresses are often ordered to remove and in some cases foreigners are requested to get out of the territory. In this case, those who are considered able to enter military services are not permitted to return to their native countries.

As a practical question, however, even if the foreign residents wish to return home, they are unable to do so unless the neighboring countries are neutral or ship transportation is available. Therefore, belligerent nations often exchange their nationals, after settling certain conditions. In such a case both Governments request a neutral State to act as an intermediary.

Japan's representatives in America and Britain are Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal, and those of U.S. and Britain in Japan are Argentina and Switzerland.

These neutral nations also act as intermediary for communications of the interned nationals. At the time of the first World War, interned people and war-prisoners were permitted to communicate with their families and friends at home through the agency of neutral countries and the Main Office of the Red Cross in Switzerland.

BRAUCHITSCH TAKES LEAVE FROM ARMY

German Field Marshal Asks Loyalty to Hitler Who Is New Commander

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 23.—Field Marshal von Brauchitsch bade farewell to his soldiers with the following order of the day: "Soldiers! The Fuehrer has personally taken over the leadership of the German Army from today. At the same time he has complied with my request which I submitted to him already some time ago to relieve me of the lead of the Army on account of my heart ailment.

"Soldiers! For nearly four years I have led the German Army as its Commander-in-Chief. These years were full of greatest historical events for Germany and of greatest military successes for the German Army. I look upon this period with pride and gratitude, I am proud of your achievements and thankful for your faithfulness.

"Great tasks have been solved and further great and difficult tasks are still ahead of us. I am convinced that you will solve these also. The Fuehrer will lead us to victory. Let your determination be as hard as steel. Every thing for Germany! Signed von Brauchitsch, Field Marshal. Army Headquarters December 19, 1941."

Field Marshal von Brauchitsch took over the post as Commander-in-Chief of the German Army on February 5, 1938, as successor of Colonel-General Werner von Fritsch. Born in Berlin on October 4, 1881, as the son of the General of the Cavalry, Werner von Brauchitsch, he became a lieutenant in 1900 and was attached to the General Staff in 1913 as captain.

He participated in the World War first as a General Staff officer of an army corps and later as first General Staff officer of a division. After Germany's collapse Walter von Brauchitsch was in the Reich Wehrministry as an officer of the Army Training Department. In 1931, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

In 1931 he was appointed inspector of the artillery and in February 1933 he became commander of a division in Eastern Prussia. In the course of the formation of new army corps von Brauchitsch was appointed Commanding General of the First Army Corps and in the following year he took over the newly created Group Command with the seat at Leipzig.

After having taken over the Chief Command of the German Army with the rank of Colonel-General the German troops marched into Austria in March 1938, into Sudetenland in October of the same year and in the following year into Bohemia and Moravia. The Fuehrer bestowed on him the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross after the 18 days of the campaign in Poland simultaneously promoting him to the rank of Field Marshal after the successful conclusion of the campaign in the West.

FUTURE WAR PLANS OF U.S. COMMENTED

American Public Anxious About Strategy Nation to Take Against Japan

Flabbergasted at Japan's blitz attacks on all sides, the United States seems to have forgotten everything to counteract the situation. So far, no action has been taken by her since the war began. Are the United States Navy and Air Forces fearing Japan's attacks? Or is that country waiting for a chance to attack Japan at a proper moment? Is she making preparations for counteracting Japan with steps other than military warfare? Here are two viewpoints Americans with keen insight perceive into the war situation between Japan and the United States, comments the Yomiuri. It continues:

"Shortly before the outbreak of the Japanese-American War, Boake Carter of the New York Daily Mirror pointed out that if war broke out between the two countries, it would be the saddest thing in world history. Mr. Carter said the total American investments in East Asia corresponded to 15 days' expenditures of the United States Government and it was the height of folly for the United States to do anything irrational to cause the wrath of Japan. This was his warning to the American Government and people.

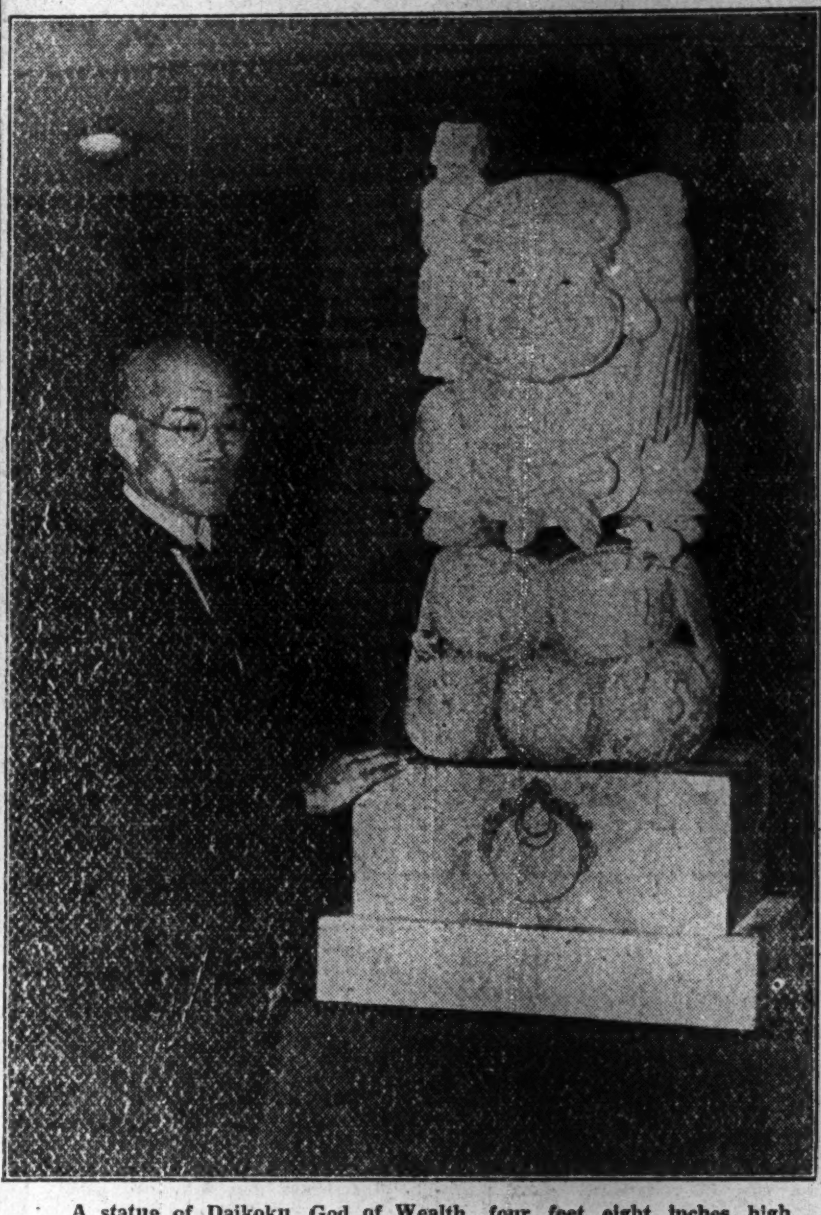
"It is true the American investments in East Asia are the same as the amount of chewing gum Yankee girls spend in half a year and the entrance fee for American football games in a year, he stated.

"Simultaneously with Mr. Carter's warning. "Admiral Yates Stirling Jr., recently stressed that an offensive attitude to be taken by the United States Fleet near Japan would be a suicidal policy for America. Needless to say, the warnings of these two men have now been realized."

The China Affair has required a staggering sum of war expenditures as compared with the expenditures needed for the Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War and World War I. The fact must not be ignored that the war funds may be far greater than those of the China Affair. Napoleon Bonaparte once said, "Soldiers fight with their stomachs." This utterance can be interpreted in various ways, but there is no denying the fact that what Napoleon meant to say was that the defrayal of war funds was the most important thing to do in prosecuting a war. Such is the opinion of the Asahi and it continues:

"War surely requires much money. This is invariably the case anytime and anywhere. When Hideyoshi Toyotomi sent a great expedition to Chosen about 300 years ago, he mobilized 300,000 troops. All provinces facing the Pacific and Japan Sea built large ships and sent out sailors to help Hideyoshi's gigantic enterprise. Hideyoshi himself constructed several large ships out of his own purse. How much expenses were spent for the Chosen expedition are not exactly known but, according to records prepared by the Ming Dynasty of China, Hideyoshi is estimated to have spent at least 8,000,000 ryo for his first expendition only. Expenses for the second expedition were far heavier than the former and are supposed to have totaled 24,000,000 ryo, or roughly ¥4,800,000,000 at the present value. Incidentally, this great budget was ably handled by Masaie Nagatsuka, one of Hideyoshi's most trusted financier-statesmen. Even after having spent such an enormous amount of money, Hideyoshi still hoarded an immense amount of gold in the Osaka Castle. We hope, therefore, to make Finance Minister Okinori Kaya of the Tojo Cabinet Nagatsuka of present-day Japan."

Premier Presented Statue



A statue of Daikoku, God of Wealth, four feet eight inches high, carved in camphor wood, was presented to Premier Hideki Tojo Monday afternoon by Sergeant Naomi Sato, 42, of Itabashi, Tokyo, who was wounded severely in the Nanking battle. Upon recovering from his wound, Sergeant Sato determined to carve out 1,000 Daikoku statues, and so far has made 148. He has already presented his works to Mitsuru Toyama, General Shigeru Honjo and other notables.

Alliance Between Tokyo and Bangkok Spurs Activities All Around Thailand

After the signing of the Offensive-Defensive Treaty between Japan and Thailand and the advance of the Japanese troops, activities in various spheres are seen, reports the Asahi correspondent in Bangkok.

As Christmas nears, instead of snow and storm Bangkok enjoys blue sky and bright sunshine everyday. Temperature marks around 70° F. in the morning and in the evening. Japanese soldiers are appreciating the cool breeze and exclaiming, "What a nice country!" For Thailanders, however, the weather seems to be too cool and people in over-coats and mufflers are daily increasing. The scene shows that the year-end is approaching. But the Christmas feeling is not realized because dancing-parties and other festivities which are the usual events at the end of the year in Bangkok are not being held this year.

At 7 p.m., Tuesday, Premier Tojo and Premier Pibul Songgram are due to make speeches over the nation-wide radio network. The Thailanders are all looking forward to hearing the speeches, as this is an epoch-making event in the history of Thailand.

Last Friday, a number of noted society women, including the wife of the Home Minister, visited the wounded Japanese soldiers at the military hospital and consoled them. The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army called upon the Home Minister Sunday and expressed his gratitude for the sympathy of Thailanders for the sick and wounded of the Japanese troops, thus promoting the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand.

Thai officials are now busily engaged in confiscating the American and British assets. Among these assets, elephants take a great deal of trouble. Bombay-Burma Company and Borneo Company in the North of the country, both teak firms capitalized by British had been keeping over 200 elephants for transporting timber. They had turned out these elephants to graze in the jungle before the officials came. Thus the officials are now working with great difficulty to recapture the elephants set free in the jungle. They have up to now "confiscated" as many as 11, it is reported.

AFRICAN DESERT WAR DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS

Special Reporter Describes Ups And Downs of Battle Between Germans, British

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 23.—The ups and downs of the battle in Africa where the desert creates a special method of warfare completely different from those in other theaters of war is described by a special war reporter, Armin Schoenberg.

Writes reporter Schoenberg: "Such improvisations are often necessary. Thus, for instance, a German infantry regiment was completely cordoned off once by the Tommies. Since the infantry was unable to bring up its guns quickly enough the soldiers attacked the British tanks with explosive bottles and hand-grenades finally bringing the enemy onslaught to a standstill. In this ever changing battle in the desert battle stories about special feats of arms and acts of bravery are making the round among our soldiers. And ever again the surging sea of steel is rolling on against the enemy completely ignoring the fact that the enemy is attacking with enormous superiority stating that this was the biggest offensive ever started on African soil.

"The boys of our anti-tank detachments are constantly on the guard chasing with their guns over sand-dunes and other obstacles. Time and again German tanks are falling into the flanks of armored enemy detachments tearing down everything in front of them. 'Fire away at top speed but spare our cars because we need them' General Rommel had told them. Since weeks the men of the African Corps are ceaselessly fighting, attacking and defending. They sleep whenever they are able to do so during the short ice-cold hours of the night and they eat whenever they have time, but they are always on the march because desert warfare is a war of kilometers spreading into all directions."

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NEW BATTLE ARENA IN WEST ASIA SEEN

Clash Between Allies and Germany Foreseen—Australia, Dutch Given Cold Shoulder

The opening of a new battleground in western Asia by the Americans and the British and possibly through the aid of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union while the Germans, now that they have suspended fighting on the eastern front, will drive into Iran and out into the Persian Gulf and thus isolate India was predicted by the Berlin and Buenos Aires correspondent of the Yomiuri in a telephone conversation.

Berlin: How are America and England going to make up for their losses in Asia?

Buenos Aires: According to the information which I have been able to obtain, the Americans and the British are at present planning to erect their second battleline somewhere in western Asia near the Indian Ocean. It is expected that America, Britain, Chungking and the Soviet will mass their strength here and try to sever connections between Japan and the Axis Powers in Europe.

Berlin: We have the same kind of report here in Berlin. Just the other day, the former American Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt, as President Roosevelt's special emissary, arrived in Cairo. A meeting is taking place in Egypt at which the present British Ambassador to Ankara, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull Hugessen, General George Catroux, head of the De Gaulle forces, General Sir Auckland. British Commander-in-Chief of the Middle Eastern Forces, and Brigadier-General Maxwell who has been in Cairo for sometime now are attending. Premier Winston Churchill whose absence from London has created widespread speculations is reported to be in Cairo, according to an Ankara dispatch. Meanwhile it has also been rumored that other notable American representatives, perhaps persons in the State Department, are also taking part in the meeting. There can be no question that this meeting is quite important.

Australia, Dutch Left Out

Buenos Aires: In regard to that clandestine meeting in Cairo, it has been reported here that the Australians and the Netherlands East Indies are infuriated because they were left out in the cold. It has even been rumored that Australia will not send any of its men to the new battle scene in view of the fact that it was left out of the meeting. Have you any information regarding the agenda of the conference?

Berlin: It seems that Egypt, British Sudan, Ethiopia,—the northern section of Africa—will be incorporated into the new politico-military plan. Militarily, the United States may send part of the 10,000,000 men of the expeditionary force, the sending of which was approved by the Congress. About 200,000 to 300,000 of the American doughboys may be dispatched to this region soon to cooperate with the De Gaulle forces in Syria. Thus, in this region would be set up as the headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.

Politically, the Americans and the British will attempt to bring Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan and Turkey into their orbit. Of significance in this political maneuver is the fact against Japan. But the main object of force the Soviet Union, which so far has been maintaining neutrality in the War of Greater East Asia, to take part, even against its will, in the new war game.

Buenos Aires: It must be true then that the United States and England are trying to turn the Soviet Union, together with Chungking and Burma against Japan. But the main object of this strategy will be in preventing cooperation between the German Army and the Japanese Navy in carrying out world-wide military operation.

Berlin: Just how the troop movements will take place in this new front is not known. However, in Germany, the troops which have ceased fighting on the eastern front, after a good rest and after the military machine has been repaired and greased, may be sent over to the new war zone. Of course, it is dangerous to make predictions. However, the recent appointment of Chancellor Adolf Hitler to take personal command of the German Army is significant. It would seem to indicate that the commencement of military operations is not far away. The problem is the route that will be taken. In all probability, the Germans will advance through Turkey from Bulgaria and Greece.

Advance to Turkey Seen

Buenos Aires: It has been reported from Washington that the German Army is now being massed in Bulgaria and Greece while southern Italy has been put under martial law. U-boat attacks on coastal shipping near Alexandria is reported to be becoming more intense.

It seems to be taken for granted that the Germans will advance through Turkey and that the time for the German Army to strike this region where the Americans and British are mapping out their new battle program is not far away. As soon as the Germans start going, the slow-motioned Americans are going to be wiped out completely.

Berlin: The three goals of the operation will be the oil fields in Iran and Iraq, attack on Suez and the offensive against India.

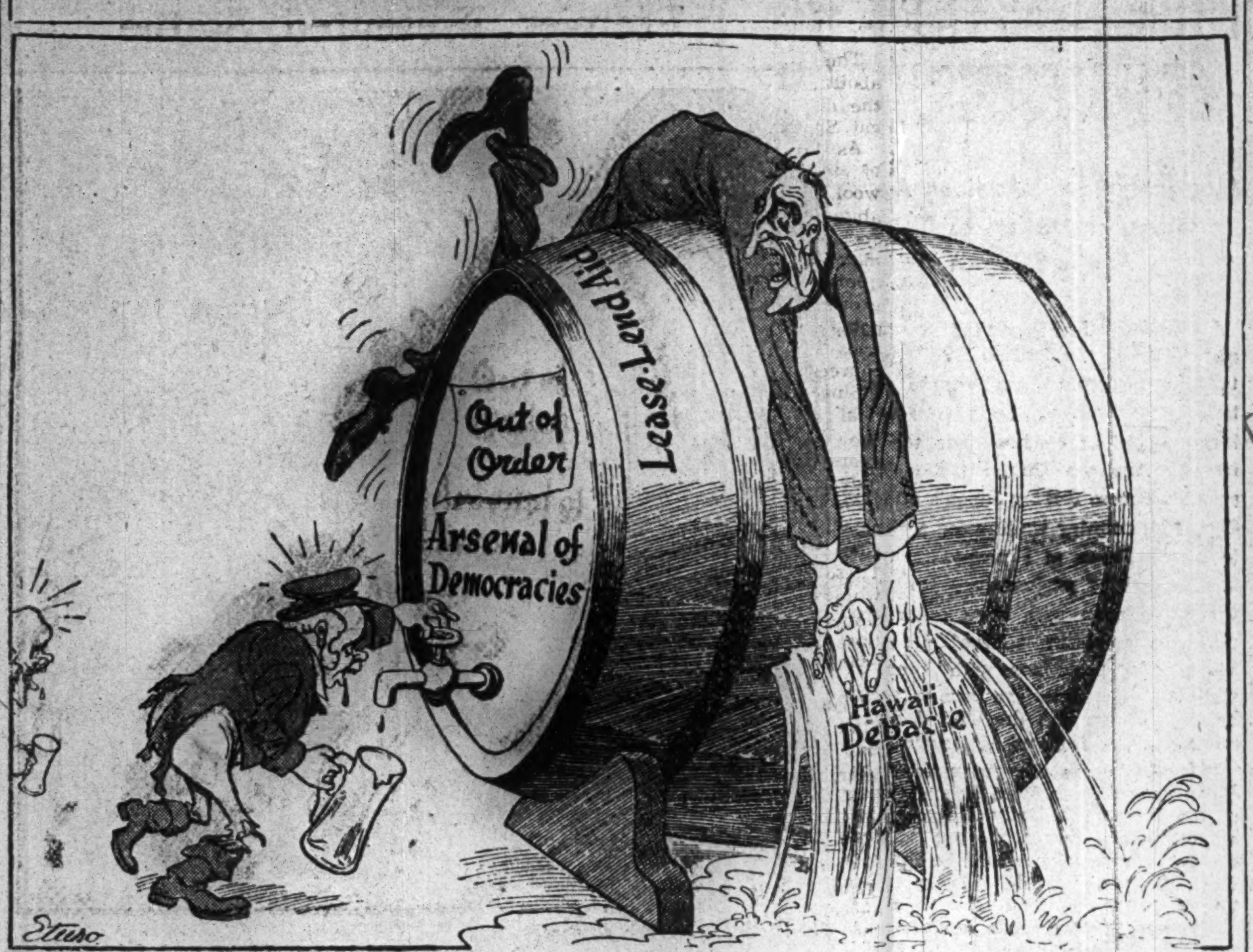
Buenos Aires: The capture of Penang by the Japanese has paralyzed the communication route between Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta and the western region of India. If the Germans come out through Iran to the Persian Gulf, India will be completely isolated. The success of this operation will be the biggest blow that can be effected on the British Empire.

Berlin: Exactly. The Germans realize that too. But the reason that the Germans did not drive into India immediately was due in no small degree to the fact that they had no strong navy. The military and naval commentators here are saying that the world's fate will be decided in the India Ocean, and that the Japanese Navy will play the main role in this unprecedented drama.

Buenos Aires: With the occupation of Timor by the Australians and the Dutch, Washington has been playing up the story that the Portuguese possessions in the Atlantic such as the Azores, Cape Verdes and Madeira are in extreme danger of German penetration. In case the Germans move into western Asia, the United States may give up the idea of going over to this new battleground and satisfy itself with the occupation of these Portuguese possessions.

Berlin: It has been reported that the German troops have been centralizing on the Spanish-French border, Portugal has been likened to Jugoslavia just before the outbreak of the Balkan war. Though it cannot be stated with assurance, the attitude of Portugal and the actions of the Americans and the British will determine whether the Germans will advance into Portugal, Morocco and Dakar. At this point, the role of the French Navy will also be decided.

'You'll Have to Wait!'—F.D.R.



Specially drawn for the Japan Times and Advertiser by Eturo Kato.

RUSSIAN MUSICIANS MAKE TOKYO DEBUT

Miss Valentine Abaza and Alexis Abaza Wildly Acclaimed For Polished Renditions

Brilliant performances were given by two young Russian musicians, Miss Valentine Abaza, violinist, and Alexis Abaza, pianist, who held their first joint recital in Tokyo before a large and appreciative audience at the Gunjin Kaikan, Monday evening.

The two most substantial numbers on the program were two chamber music works; namely, Beethoven's Sonata for Violin and Piano in F major, "Spring Sonata," which opened the recital; and a Sonata for Violin and Piano in G minor by Nicolaev, which was played as the last number.

While Beethoven's Spring Sonata is familiar to Japanese concert-goers, the work by Leonide Nicolaev, a contemporary Russian-born composer, was probably heard for the first time in this country on the occasion of Monday's concert. Its three movements, Allegro animato—Andante con moto—Vivace, constitute brilliant writing in the classical sonata form. Both sonata partners are given ample opportunities for shining technical displays, though altogether the piano part is treated with more weight, a fact which may have something to do with the composer's own position as an accomplished concert pianist.

In their joint renditions, the two young musicians displayed excellent technical and musical qualities, which were matched in chamber music performances of wonderful balance.

Miss Abaza was also heard in several violin solo numbers, including Wieniawski's "Fantasy on Motives from Gounod's Opera Faust"; Mazurca, by the late Polish composer Mlynarski; Tchaikovski's Melody, Opus 42; and Gipsy Dance, Opus 14, by Nachez. In these numbers, the young violinist revealed technical facilities of an astounding degree and throughout, the warmth and the great volume of her beautiful tone were in evidence.

A group of piano solos by Mr. Abaza included Liadov's Barcarole in F sharp major; Glinka-Balakirev's The Lark; Chopin's Nocturne in B flat minor, Opus 9 No. 1, and Chopin's Ballade Opus 23. The pianist, too, convinced with the technical elaboration and musical understanding which marked his solo performances.

The two young artists, who received enthusiastic ovations from the large audience including many noted local musicians and an unusually large gathering of members of the international community of Tokyo, may be cordially congratulated for the brilliant success of their first recital.

Difficulties of Submarine Hunting Told; U.S. Craft of Good Quality, Says Navy Man

"The United States is the originator of underwater craft and in its art and technique of submarine construction there can be found no particular weak point. Then, furthermore, the stage where the American submarines are to make guerrila operations in the vast Pacific of 170,000,000 square kilometers" says Rear Admiral Ichiro Fukuda in the Miyako, in explaining the difficulties faced in destroying attacking submarines.

"When submarines are under the sea, they cannot be seen with naked eyes. There is much difficulty in spotting them and it becomes more difficult to sink them. It has been announced that nine enemy submarines were sunk, but as no details were made public, it is unknown what methods were used in attacking and sinking them. The sinking of those nine submarines is confirmed, but as the announcement said, there are many others which are not confirmed. Not only are submarines hard to find and sink, but it is harder to confirm what has been the result of our attack on them. It is a very hard task to ascertain whether a submarine attacked was sunk or whether it escaped by diving.

"When submarines are sunk, there usually rises air bubbles or oil to the surface of the sea, but they can also dive away sending up bubbles and oil to the surface without being hit. Destroyers, sweepers, Q-boats and other various different kinds of ships are used by all nations in hunting for submarines. The Japanese Navy must have special equipments for submarine hunting, but such cannot be made public.

"At any rate, it is extremely difficult to hunt submarines and that must be fully realized by the public."

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo." or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki. A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "Sansan-do" or "The Mourtain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

MOVIES

"Ariane"—A Paul Czinner's production, featuring Elizabeth Bergner, Rudolf Forster and Theodore Roos. Nichigeki Shogekijo, Yurakucho. (Dec. 23-25)

"Die Deutsche Wehrmac" or "The Army Might of Germany"—Nippon Eiga Boeki K.K. presentation, Hogakuza, Musashinokan and Taishokan (Asakusa).

"Jiro Monogatari"—A Nikkatsu picture, starring Haruko Sugimura, Chieko Tamura and others. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The Gincho Society Japanese Pictures first exhibition, Ginza Gallery, Nishi-Ginza. Dec. 23-26.

Tama Teikoku Art School Alumni's works, the school gallery, Tamagawa, Setagayaku on December 26 and 27.

Kane Hara paintings and Japanese pictures one-man show, Kyukyodo Gallery, Ginza, Dec. 22-24.

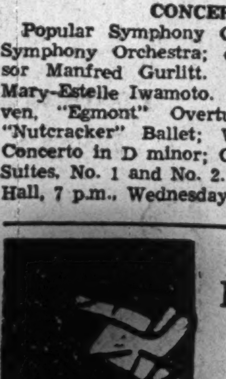
DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Yashu Muto one-man show on "the horse," Takashimaya, Nihonbashi, Dec. 24-28.

The 16th Year of Showa Events' Pictures, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi, Dec. 21-28.

CONCERTS

Popular Symphony Concert, by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Violin solo: Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto. Program: Beethoven, "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Wieniawski, Violin Concerto in D minor; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 24.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New Generals, Lieutenant

Just as the hostilities between Germany and Soviet Russia gave birth to new terms, General Winter and Lieutenant Mud, General Distance was a newly-coined word by newspapermen in Europe with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, says a special dispatch from Shanghai to a local paper, adding that as a result of the overwhelming victory by the Japanese in the initial stage of the warfare General Distance is siding with Japan in the vast theater of war on the Pacific.

Berliners Rush

Of late all the Berliners are talking of the appalling war results achieved by the Japanese armed forces at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia and nothing else, according to a special Berlin dispatch to a local paper. There is an increasing rush for books on Japan and portraits of Ambassador Oshima as Christmas presents, adds the report.

U.S. LEADERS TRY TO HIDE WAR LOSS

Roosevelt and Henchmen Fear Revealing Disaster Suffered At Pearl Harbor

The leaders of the United States were genuinely bewildered by the crushing defeat which the United States Pacific Fleet, base at Pearl Harbor, suffered at the hands of the Japanese naval forces, says the Chugai Shogyo in its weekly review of the war situation.

Their preoccupation, the paper goes on, after recovering from the effects of the shock received from the news of the virtual destruction of the major units of the Pacific fleet, was how to conceal the fact of the fate which had overtaken the fleet from their people or rather how to break the terrible news to them.

The paper points out the fact that the first thing the American Government did after receiving word of the defeat suffered by the Pacific fleet in the War of Greater East Asia was to clap an embargo on all mentioning of the result of the Battle of Hawaii in the newspapers. The step taken by the American Government, the paper proceeds, was the more remarkable for the fact that it has been careful not to do anything that might give the impression that it holds the principle of a free press in scant regard.

The paper traces the victory which was scored by Japan in the Battle of Hawaii and in the Battle of the Malay Coast to the growing trend among smaller neutral countries, including Thailand, toward positive cooperation with this country in the historic task of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Chugai Begins Story

The Chugai begins its survey:

"It was on December 18 that the United States Government recognized the crushing defeat which was suffered by the Pacific fleet in the Battle of Hawaii. There elapsed a period of 10 days between the defeat of the Pacific fleet and its recognition by the American Government. It is unthinkable that during this period it was not aware of the extent of the damage inflicted by Japan on the Pacific fleet. How are we to explain the bewilderment of the American Government shortly after the Battle of Hawaii except on the theory that they were under no illusion regarding the magnitude of the victory which was scored by the Japanese Navy over the Pacific fleet.

"Further evidence of the fact that it knew the truth about the result of the Battle of Hawaii a day or two after the historic battle will be found in the fact that immediately after the attack on Hawaii the American Government prohibited any mentioning of the result of the sea battle in the papers throughout the country. The step was remarkable, remembering the fact that the American officials had rarely curtailed the freedom of the press, and that they had permitted the newspapers to print news even though it was unfavorable to the United States.

"While muzzling the press, the American Government sent Secretary of the Navy Knox to Hawaii to see for himself how disastrous the defeat suffered by the Pacific fleet was. A report had it that the Secretary turned deadly pale at the sight presented by Pearl Harbor. A reliable source stated that throughout his journey for home from Hawaii the stalwart leader of the American navy did not utter any single word about the result of the Battle of Hawaii.

Sees Roosevelt and Hull

"Upon arrival in Washington the Secretary went into conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull. In all probability the three agreed that it was part of wisdom to publish details of the Battle of Hawaii. Following the conference a statement came out from the Government:

"'Eight units of the Pacific Fleet were sunk. The other units are safe. A hunt for the enemy fleet is on.'"

"This was not a statement of fact. A day will come soon when the American public will know all about the fate which has befallen the Pacific fleet.

"Considerable significance attaches to a U.P. report telling of the arrest of a procurator in Kansas State for a statement said to denounce the Roosevelt Administration in connection with the Battle of Hawaii. The increase in the demand of the press in the United States for re-examination of the whole defense program will make it difficult for the Roosevelt Administration to keep its people in the dark much longer about the true result of the Battle of Hawaii.

"A particularly notable development in the war situation last week was the successful landing of troops on Hongkong Island on December 18. The attack on the British stronghold on the Asiatic continent continues, and from present indications the reduction of the British citadel is a matter of days. It is to be noted that before the Japanese commenced a final general attack on Hongkong they twice made to the Governor-General of the Crown Colony proposals for the surrender of Hongkong, which were turned down in spite of the fact that they had been prompted by humanitarian considerations.

Repercussion to Follow

"The capture of Hongkong will have repercussions in the first place because it would affect to a considerable extent the morale of the British people. It would be the first time in recent history that British territory has been occupied.

"In the second place, many officials and agents of the Chungking regime who are residing in Hongkong would be taken prisoner, which would be a severe blow against the regime.

"The administrative speech of Premier Hideki Tojo at the recent emergency Diet session in which Japan's basic policy of proceeding with the program of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was clarified was a large factor in the improvement in the attitude of smaller neutral countries toward Japan. Following Japan's declaration of war with America and Britain, Thailand adopted an attitude of cooperation with this country. On December 21 that country entered into a defensive and offensive alliance with Japan.

"The move by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on December 19 in sending messages of friendship to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru will go a long way in making known to these countries the fundamental policy of Japan under which a state of war with America and Britain has been entered by this country. These four South American republics have been known to have no great sympathy with the United States. We trust that these countries will decide to make common cause after they have understood our true intentions.

"There has been no change in the situation between Japan and the Soviet Union since the recent extraordinary Diet session at which the Foreign Minister told the Diet that the Government would adhere to the policy of insuring peace and order in the north."

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Committee to Decide What Should Be Done With Enemy Property

The Enemy Assets Management Law which was passed by the 78th extraordinary session of the Diet closed on December 19 and the ordinance relating to the enforcement of the new law was promulgated Tuesday and immediately took effect. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya is expected Wednesday to designate the United States and the British Empire as well as their dominions as enemy countries and place the assets of these countries within the purview of the ruling.

The new law is applicable to assets of enemy countries, nationals of enemy countries and those individuals and juridical persons who are to be specified by the Finance Minister. The main points of the ordinance relating to the application of the law are given below:

(1) The enemy countries to which the law is applicable is designated by the Finance Minister.

(2) The term enemy nationals means (a) individuals who have the nationality of enemy countries exclusive of those who concurrently have Japanese nationality, (b) public organizations of enemy countries, (c) juridical persons whose main offices are stationed in enemy territories and (d) juridical persons who were established under the law of enemy countries.

Subject to Restrictions

(3) The following will fall within the purview of the law: (a) individuals residing in enemy countries, (b) branch offices of juridical persons in enemy countries, (c) juridical persons who are financially being controlled by enemy countries and enemy Minister.

(4) The administrators of enemy assets will be appointed by the Finance Minister.

(5) The Finance Minister will be authorized to take steps to dispose of enemy assets whenever he deems it necessary.

The Finance Ministry has decided to create an Enemy Assets Management Committee which will administer matters relating to the enforcement of the law and an ordinance relating to the structure of the new body is expected to be issued in a few days. Although no official information regarding the structure has been available, the committee will consist of one chairman and 25 ordinary members. The chairmanship will concurrently be assumed by the Finance Minister and ordinary members will be chosen from among high-ranking officials of various Ministries concerned and experts in non-governmental circles.

FERTILIZER PRICES NOT TO BE RAISED

Agriculture Ministry Decides to Adhere to Low-Price Policy In This, Too

In accordance with the Government's low-price policy, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided not to raise the official prices of fertilizer, but sharply to increase subsidies for fertilizer manufactures, says the Miyako.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the Main Fertilizer Committee held Monday at the Agriculture and Forestry Minister's official residence. Attending were Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino and other officials of the Ministry as well as about 20 representatives of industrial circles including Kotaro Sengoku. After devoting their time to the discussion of problems regarding the higher fertilizer production costs due to the rise in coal prices and electric charges, the conferees decided to adhere to the low-price policy of the Government.

The new rates of subsidy were fixed at ¥28.59 per ton, ammonia sulphate; ¥28.164, lime-nitrogen; and ¥19.182, superphosphate lime. An increase of ¥7.08 per ton, as compared with the previous rates of subsidy, was seen in ammonia sulphate; ¥10.843 in lime-nitrogen; and ¥3.900 in superphosphate lime.

ASANO'S SON TO TAKE CEMENT FIRM CONTROL

Sweeping Reorganization of Subsidiaries to Accompany Reshuffle

As successor to Soichiro Asano, who has recently been appointed president of the Cement Control Association, Hachiro Asano, his son, will assume the presidency of the Asano Cement Company, says the Nichi Nichi. The largest cement manufacturing company is preparing the sweeping reorganization of its subsidiaries on the occasion of the personnel shake-up.

Hachiro Asano is also expected to take the leadership of the Taiwan Cement, Chosen Asano Cement and Japan Slag Cement companies, all subsidiaries of the Asano interests.

Besides these three cement firms, the Asano interests are controlling four mining companies and three iron and steel companies. They are the Asano Uryu Colliery (capitalized at ¥4,500,000) Iwaki Colliery (capitalized at ¥27,500,000), Nittoh Colliery (capitalized at ¥3,000,000), Chosen-Junnan Alluvial Gold (capitalized at ¥6,000,000), Ogura Steel Works (capitalized at ¥32,000,000), Kanto Steel Works (capitalized at ¥7,000,000) and Asano Heavy Industry (capitalized at ¥7,500,000).

Nagasaki to Become Hatta's Lieutenant in Railways Ministry

Sonosuke Nagasaki's director of the Transportation Bureau of the Railways Ministry, will duly be appointed Vice-Minister of Railways shortly in accordance with the Cabinet decision reached yesterday. Along with this appointment, wholesale promotions of sectional chiefs to directorships of bureaus are to take place. Mr. Nagasaki is considered a man of technical ability and political acumen, who will be a valuable assistant to Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta.

100 MORE BRANCHES OF BANKS PLANNED

Finance Ministry Decides to Permit Establishment to Absorb Loose Funds

The Finance Ministry has decided to permit the creation of additional 100 small-sized branches of commercial banks, savings banks and trust firms in an endeavor more activity to tap the idle money of the nation, says the Chugai.

Half of 100 small-scale banking offices which were permitted to be set up early last month have already commenced business, but the remaining half is now being prepared. Finance Ministry officials have come to this decision in view of the success which these 50 banking offices now in operation have been making in absorbing the purchasing power of the people.

Meanwhile, the Local Bankers Association announced Saturday that deposits in member-banks remarkably increased by ¥264,510,000 last month. The balance of deposits in banks afflicted with the association as of November 30 stood at ¥9,401,559,000, of which ¥1,424,528,000 represents current deposits; ¥2,760,602,000 special current deposits; ¥347,103,000, deposits at notice; ¥4,733,147,000, fixed deposits; and ¥136,179,000, other deposits. An increase of ¥95,324,000, as compared with the figure for the end of the previous month, was seen in current deposits, ¥82,827,000 in special current deposits, ¥12,503,000 in deposits at notice, ¥39,344,000 in fixed deposits and ¥34,512,000 in other deposits.

Loans Advance

Loans by member-banks also moved upward last month with the balance as of November 30 registering at ¥4,014,455,000 which is ¥78,122,000 more than the figure for October 31. Loans on bills increased by ¥38,266,000 to ¥2,454,306,000; overdraft by ¥521,912,000 to ¥9,808,000; discounted bills by ¥5,365,000 to ¥439,512,000 and call loans by ¥30,060,000 to ¥112,519,000. Loans on notes, however, decreased by ¥5,377,000 to ¥486,206,000.

Holdings of securities by member-banks reached ¥5,604,497,000 at the end of last month, of which ¥2,986,839,000 represents Government bonds; ¥108,542,000, prefectural and municipal bonds; ¥231,084,000, foreign securities; ¥1,839,624,000, corporate debentures and ¥528,408,000, stocks. A gain of ¥75,027,000, as compared with the previous month, was made in Government bonds, ¥2,693,000 in foreign securities and ¥23,584,000 in corporate debentures but a decline of ¥164,000 was seen in prefectural and municipal bonds and ¥694,000 in stocks.

PRESIDENT APPOINTED FOR CAR-MAKERS' BODY

Adviser to Rolling Stock Mfg. Chosen for Post by Industry Ministry

Yasujiro Shima, adviser to the Rolling Stock Manufacturing Company, was appointed Monday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry president of the Rolling Stock Control Association. Shohachi Akiyama, former vice-president of the Japan Rolling Stocks Company, was named managing-director of the new control agency.

These appointments were made in accordance with the recommendation at the inaugural meeting of the association which was held Monday at the Imperial Hotel, Marunouchi. At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Shima, in the capacity of chairman of the organizing committee, reported the completion of the preparations and then industrialists present unanimously approved the by-laws and the budget estimates of the association.

The posts of directors were assumed by three managing-directors of the Japan Rolling Stocks Manufacturers Association; namely, Katsusaburo Ikeda, Shigeo Nagahashi and Shinsuke Hashimoto. Trustees are Masaru Fujii, managing-director of the Japan Transportation Machinery Manufacturing Company, Shigeji Tajima, vice-president of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Industrial Company, Bungo Shimoda, managing-director of the Kawasaki Rolling Stock Company, Yonosuke Funada, chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Rolling Stock Manufacturing Company, Masakazu Akita, managing-director of the Hitachi Iron Works and Ryokichi Kawamoto, a director of the Sumitomo Metal Industry Company.

The board of directors of the newly-organized association was also formed by four secretaries, the posts of which were taken by Sutezo Iwatari, president of the Japan Rolling Stock Company, and other industrialists.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 23
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,283,600
Over Issues	583,600
Deposits	853,635
Loans	424,759

MODERATE BUSINESS DONE ON SILK MART

No Noticeable Change Last Week, Prices Almost Stationary

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, December 23.—There was no noticeable change in the market situation last week, and while moderate business was done, it was still of a hand-to-mouth nature. The prices were almost stationary and rose only ¥5 on Friday, the last price for white 13/15s., grade D being ¥1,505. Export silk business fell off more and home used silk took the chief part of the daily sales, as the former was light offered and comparatively dear in sympathy with the futures prices. The futures market went quiet after an improvement shown the previous week upon receipt of the exciting news of Japanese victories in the war. The bulling tendency declined and daily transactions were mostly carry-over or liquidation under the stronger self-control policy adopted by the Exchange, which made it uninteresting to speculate. The prices underwent changes within the restricted ranges.

All exporters have been literally calm and reticent, but internally, a few have showed an interest in business; for it is reported that 90 bales of export deals were registered in Yokohama this month up to the 17th in daily quantities of 10 to 20 bales, of which the larger portion was of white 20/22s., grades A and B. It is quite unknown what the purchases are intended for by the exporters in these times of war, but some people put hopes in a new market to be cultivated abroad. In this connection, it is interesting to hear that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha have been appointed a machinery for the export of raw silk to French Indo-China by the Southern Pacific Trade Association, in addition to the Toyo Bussan Kaisha, with official approval.

Arrivals Brisk

Arrivals are invariably very active due to greater efforts made by reelers to make and ship goods as much as possible within the year for different reasons. Consequently, the total receipts at Yokohama and Kobe for the first half of December gained 2,200 bales over the same period of November with 18,300 bales at a daily average of 1,200 bales. The arrivals were home use silk for the major part, while export silk diminished more than hitherto. There will be only a little of export silk to arrive henceforward, according to reports, as a result of its reeling and shipping in haste by all mills in the past, there being quantity of the cocoons still held by some big reelers, while nearly all small reelers have used them up. The same reports add that such silk is in active demand among speculators in expectation of an advance in its prices. How the price will appreciate at its arrival in a time of true scarcity would be interesting to see.

The stocks are said, however, to be still much more of export silk than home use silk and to have totaled 53,000 bales in on December 15. The figure was much less than the 70,000 or so bales held at one time, which is ascribed to a great error in the past calculation of the stock in Kobe and not to big sales made in the meantime.

Total Output Down

For November, 1941, the total production of raw silk dropped 11,225 bales from November, 1940, with 50,944 bales, according to official returns just published. Of this total, 43,647 bales or 85.7% represent filatures, 4,028 bales or 7.9% hand-reels, and 3,269 bales, or 6.4% dupions. The cumulative total since June 1 was brought up to 338,872 bales, of which filatures took 289,921 bales, or 85.6%, hand-reels 289,60—28,957 bales, or 8.5%, and dupions 19,994 bales, or 5.9%. The total domestic consumption for the same month rose, on the other hand, by 16,558 bales over the figure a year ago with 42,599 bales, 36,563 bales taken up, or 85.8% by filatures, 2,342 bales, or 5.5% by hand-reels and 3,694 bales, or 8.7% by dupions. The cumulative total since June 1 was brought up to 233,948 bales, consisting of 200,818 bales of filatures (85.8%), 11,920 bales (5.1%) of hand-reels and 21,210 bales (9.1%) of dupions. The total production for the month exceeded the total consumption by a little less than 10,000 bales, but the excess will be offset by increased consumption sometime this silk year, when production decreases.

The National Silk-Raisers' Federation met regularly on the 18th and passed different proposals to the Government regarding the raw silk industry. In the proposal for the establishment of a national silk policy, it was desired to have plans of supply and demand made of the resources of the different kinds of fibers in the Far East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to have plans of the production of cocoons, raw silk, etc. quickly formulated for the silk year 1942-1943. The other proposals were for the production of silkworm eggs and cocoons, mulberry plantation, cocoon inspection and dupion and waste cocoon sales.

Expert Staff Wanted

At the same meeting, Director Ishii of the Government Silk Bureau is reported to have declared that the Nippon Sanshi Tosei Kaisha was to appropriate ¥3,800,000 for completing its staff of sericultural experts as a means of maintaining the amount of production of cocoons at a certain standard for satisfying the demand for silk fiber, while 20 per cent of the mulberry farms have had to be converted into other fields this year in order to insure the increased production of staple foodstuffs.

Bureau Chief Relieved

Yoshiteru Kogane, director of the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, was relieved Tuesday from the post at his own request and Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Yetsusaburo Shiina was named concurrently acting director of the bureau.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	146.3	— 1.90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.8	— .90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	109.6	+ .60
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.73	— .01
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	— .05

CURRENT DELIVERY DEALS END QUIETLY

Tokyo Exchange, New, Remains Steady as War Results In Malaya Announced

Reflecting the general belief among the people of an early occupation of the Philippine Islands by the Japanese forces, sugar shares were bought heavily while Tokyo Exchange, new, was steady on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

As the current month issues closed this day, considerable adjustment operations were conducted from the very beginning. The shares which had advanced too far became stationary while the stocks which had come upon the scene later moved up hurriedly.

Japan Sugar and other shares were bought continuously as almost all brokers took on the southward expansion fever.

In the short-term division, Tokyo, new, opened at ¥146.90, ¥1.30 lower than its closing price on Monday. It declined to ¥146.50 for a time, but supported by such favorable materials as the announcement by the Navy Department of the Imperial headquarters of the total loss of the United States and British warships since the outbreak of the war, and the successful military operations against the British forces in Malaya, the stock recovered, and moved up to ¥147.50 before the close of the morning session.

In the afternoon, Kanegafuchi Spinning, registered the ¥110 mark while Mitsubishi Heavy Industry gained ¥2. Tokyo, new, closed at ¥146.30 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	71.0	71.1	u .3	71.5	72.0
Do. new (25)	42.1	42.2	u .9	42.3	42.7
Kanegafuchi (50)	166.3	165.6	d2.5	167.0	167.0
Do. new (25)	109.5	108.9	d .4	108.5	110.0
Teikoku Ray (50)	113.5	113.5	u2.4	113.5	113.6
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	109.5	108.9	d .4	108.9	110.0
Toyo Ray. n (50)	85.5	85.3	d .8	85.2	85.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.8	43.0	u4.9	39.8	39.0
Tokyo Light (50)	60.0	60.4	d2.3	60.9	....
Ensuiko Sug (50)	71.0	71.8	u4.1	72.0	73.5

Second Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
N. Y. K. (50)	116.6	116.5	u1.5	116.7	116.6
Do, new (37½)	96.6	97.2	u .1	97.7	98.1
O. S. K. (50)	104.6	105.0	u .5	102.3	102.5
Do, new (37½)	84.0	84.4	d .1	83.7	84.1
Ishikawajima (50)	80.0	79.4	d1.5	79.5	80.1
Do, new (25)	49.2	49.9	u .1	49.9	50.1
Uraga Dock (50)	113.9	115.0	u1.8	114.9	114.0
M'bishi Heavy (50)	90.3	91.8	u1.4	92.0	91.9
Hitachi Works (50)	78.8	79.0	u .1	79.0	79.5

Third Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
S. M. R. (50)	70.6	70.6	d1.9	....	71.9
Japan Soda (25)	31.9	32.3	d .2	32.8	33.0
Japan Oil (50)	80.5	79.6	d1.2	79.7	80.8

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Second 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
First 4s	102.55	102.55	102.55	102.55

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	147.7	148.5	146.3	146.3
N. Y. K., old	116.4	116.5	115.1	115.1
N. Y. K., new	97.0	97.0	95.8	95.8
Kanegafuchi Spin	167.5	167.5	166.6	166.6
Kanegafuchi, new	110.8	112.0	109.6	109.6
Teikoku Rayon, n	104.8	104.8	103.5	103.5
Osaka Stock, new	86.6	86.6	85.5	85.5
S. M. Railway	71.7	71.7	71.5	71.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.0	94.0	93.2	93.2
Tokyo Light	61.0	61.9	61.0	61.9
Hitachi Works	78.4	78.4	77.9	77.9
Japan Steel Tube	78.0	78.0	77.6	77.6
Japan Oil	79.4	79.4	78.3	78.3

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku,
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

RUBBER SHORTAGE STARES U.S. IN FACE

Morgenthau's Declaration on Japan's Plight Now Turned Against Him

As a result of Japan's complete mastery of the Pacific through the decisive defeats of the United States and British navies, the rubber manufacturing industry in America will face a serious situation in the not-distant future when the present stocks of raw rubber are exhausted, says the Chugai. This is an irony in view the repeated declarations by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to the effect that Japan will be financially ruined if anti-Japanese economic pressures are strengthened.

Hitherto the United States chiefly had been dependent for its supplies of raw rubber, tin, chromium and manganese ores from the southwestern Pacific countries, but the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has suspended the transportation of these national defense materials through the Pacific route. Especially severe is the blow given to the rubber industry, one of the important industries in the United States, with about 150,000 workers being employed in the industry.

Raw rubber has topped the list of United States imports for the past several years. Overseas purchases of raw rubber exceeded those of other important commodities including sugar, coffee, pulp and raw silk. American imports of raw rubber for 1940 amounted to 806,400 tons which compares with 475,400 tons for 1936; 592,400 tons for 1938; and 484,100 tons for 1939. The bulk of these imports was supplied by the Malay Peninsula and the Netherlands East Indies. In 1940, for example, 540,417 tons of the total 1,392,604 were imported from Malaya, and 537,733 tons from N.E.I.

Accompanying the increase in raw rubber purchases from foreign countries, the domestic consumption also continued to rise. In 1938, for example, 437,031 tons of raw rubber was bought, and the figure moved up to 592,000 tons in 1939 and 618,592 tons in 1939 and 618,592 tons in 1940. As the southwestern Pacific areas are expected shortly to be placed completely under the control of the Japanese Empire, it is considered inevitable that the raw rubber supply to the United States should entirely be cut off in the near future.

Acute Shortage Likely

Although the American Government has been taking various steps in preparation for the eventuality, every measure was shortsighted. As one attempt for this purpose, the Rubber Reserve Company was established in summer last year as a subsidiary firm of the Reconstruction Financing Corporation with a capital of $5,000,000. The reserve firm is scheduled to buy 180,000 tons of raw rubber during this year, although no information regarding actual purchases has yet been available.

The Chugai estimates the raw rubber stocks in America as of March 31 this year at 373,587 tons, which compare with 318,486 tons as of December 31 last year; 125,000 tons on December 31 in 1939; 231,500 tons on December 31 in 1938; 262,204 tons on December 31 in 1937; and 223,000 tons on December 31 in 1936. Stocks of reclaimed rubber as of June 30 this year amounted to 36,000 tons.

If raw rubber as well as reclaimed rubber continue to be consumed at the current rate, an acute shortage in the rubber supply will develop in six months or so.

Bill Clearings

December 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	283.937	170.736
Balance	41.242	42.913

Silk-Wool to Make Appearance on Market; Process Spurred by U.S. Freezing Measures

The long-awaited and much talked-about silk-wool will make its debut on the market early next year, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

As the name indicates, it is made of silk, as soft and warm as genuine wool. The supply of foodstuffs is abundant in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but the supply of fiber materials for clothing is not so adequate. Japan produces silk, China grows cotton, and the Philippine Islands cultivates hemp, but other countries in the sphere have no fiber resources of substantial quantity.

Since the aggravation of the political and diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan a few years ago, all research workers in silk industry circles have been devoting their energies to the discovery of some means by which they can produce silk-wool on a mass-production basis. These people knew that the Americans would boycott Japanese silk and their Government might ban the importation of Japanese silk as part of its economic blockage against this country.

True to expectation, the United States Government froze Japanese assets in the United States, in July this year, completely blocking the importation of silk from Japan which usually amounts to 300,000 bales a year to the value of some ¥500,000,000.

Resolution Stiffened

The enforcement of the freezing measures against Japanese assets by the United States Government, which were soon copied by the Briish Government as well as the Government of the Netherlands Indies, have stiffened the resolution of silk research workers and made them redouble their efforts to perfect a process for producing silk-wool on large-scales.

The efforts on the part of these research workers were not fruitless, and recently the Silk Experimental Station of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry at Koenji, Suginami-ku here proudly announced the successful consummation of the research work for mass production of silk-wool.

Already the Gunze, Katakura, Toyohashi, Ishikaka and Ishibashi Silk Manufacturing companies, which are the leading silk manufacturers of Japan, according to the paper, have started the manufacture of this ideal substitute for wool. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will fix official prices on silk-wool soon and will encourage all filature factories in this country to follow suit.

Although made of silk, this silk-wool has the touch of genuine wool. and can preserve warmth as well as wool, and will be used for making suits, and Meisen textile as well as for knitting.

One of the greatest advantages of the new invention is that the silk manufacturing machinery can be used, without any remodeling in its mechanism, for the production of this fine wool substitute.

At present, the production cost of silk-wool is considerably higher than that of silk, but it is expected that the price of silk-wool will become much lower than that of silk when the mass production of it has become possible throughout the country, says the paper.

HONGKONG DOLLAR SAID VITAL FACTOR

Economic Reform of South China to Begin With Disposal Of This Currency

The economic reform of South China will begin with the disposal of the Hongkong dollar, whose circulation cover not only South China but British Borneo and Malaya, says the Nichi Nichi.

The fall of Hongkong into Japanese hands is imminent, and the greatest economic problem which will come to the fore immediately following the occupation of that island by the Japanese will be how to deal with the Hongkong dollar.

In view of the fact that Britain has dominated the economy of China, especially in the financial and commercial fields, with the most skifull operation in Hongkong dollar, for the past century the utmost effort should be made to meet all the problems concerning the disposal of that British currency after the capitulation of Hongkong, the paper declares.

In Canton, the Hongkong dollar was quoted at ¥180 in terms of the Army scrip shortly before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. On December 17, 12 days after hostilities commenced it declined below the ¥100 mark. On the same day, the lowest buying price of the Hongkong dollar in the city was ¥86. And there is every reason to believe that the British currency will continue to drop further in the future.

Circulation Enormous

Hitherto the circulation of the Hongkong dollar has been estimated at from $250,000,000 to $280,000,000. If the Straits Settlements dollar in use is included, the circulation of the British currency in South China and the southwestern Pacific regions will amount to more than $1,000,000,000.

There is another big question which must be solved before Japan in collaboration with the National Government of China at Nanking will embark on the task of reforming the economic systems of China. That is the fapi, which is linked with the Hongkong dollar. Since the outbreak of the war, the fapi has tumbled down and there are indications at present that this Chungking dollar will fall without end before long.

The slump in the value of the fapi will seriously affect the life of Chinese masses residing even in the Japanese occupied zones, the paper believes.

From the industrial point of view, one large obstacle in the economic recovery of South China is that the provinces in South China are devoid of the self-supply of foodstuffs, and that these provinces are very poor in mineral, industrial and forestry resources. As a matter of fact, South China has been fed on the materials shipped from Central and North China and imported from foreign countries.

For the time being, therefore, the economy of South China would have to depend on the exportation of raw silk, silk textile, tungsten and molybdenum and the importation of cotton yarn, cloth and oil.

Merger Contract Signed

A contract regarding for absorption by the Sanwa Bank of three commercial banks in Osaka Prefecture was signed Saturday by representatives of these four banking institutions. The banks to be merged by the Sanwa Bank are the Tsujibayashi Bank (capitalized at ¥500,000, ¥250,000 paid up), Saraike Bank (capitalized at ¥1,000,000, ¥520,000 paid up) and Kasen Bank (capitalized at ¥500,000, fully paid up).

New Iron Issues

New issues of the Japan Iron Works' debentures amounting to ¥15,000,000 will be floated through the underwriters' syndicate on January 13 next year. Out of the total ¥6,000,000 will be taken up by the syndicate and the remaining ¥9,000,000 is to be offered for public subscription.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi — N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — D. Nohara
Baron I. Morimura — C. Arima
K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Bangkok
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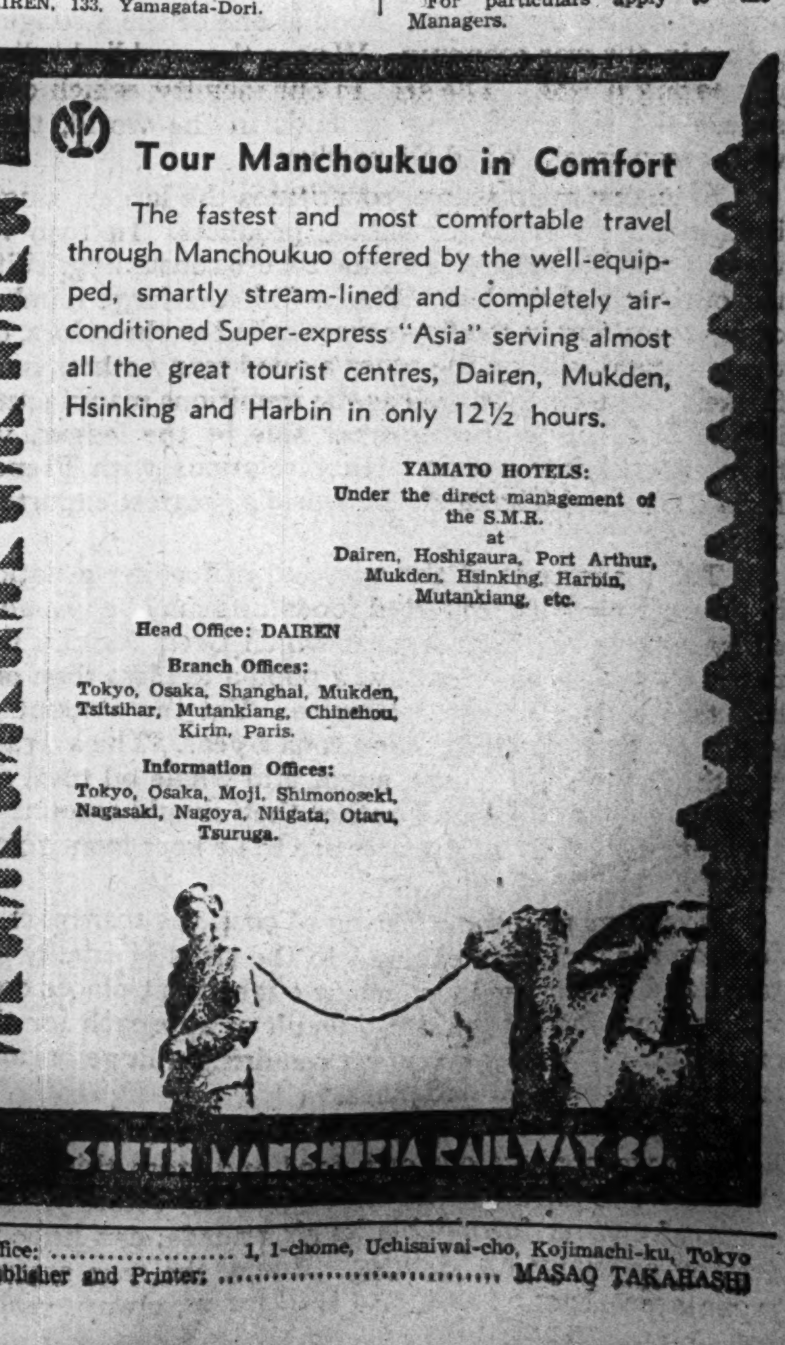

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1941

Sunset of the British Empire

Britannia was once a mighty Empire. We use the past tense intentionally. Punch-drunk, she still dreams of ruling the world. Washed-out, she still thinks of being the Mistress of the Seas. She may console herself with the hackneyed alibi of "losing every battle except the last" and about winning in the end because she "didn't know when she was licked." But anyone with eyes to see can see that Britannia's days are done.

She might have avoided war by making intelligent readjustments. She might have retired with her Empire intact if she had been reasonably modest. But she courted disaster by insisting on arbitrarily ruling the world, failing to recognize when it was time for her to retire.

There would have been no war if she had not interfered with the course of events in Central Europe. There would have been no war if she had not robbed Germany of her former colonies. There would be no unrest in India if she had kept her promise of self-government to the Indians. There would be no unrest in the Arab world if she had not played Jews and Arabs against each other for her own temporary advantage.

She might have averted war by refraining from arbitrarily shutting out Japanese commerce from her colonies and dependencies. She might have refrained from using Chungking as a tool to preserve her ill-gotten gains of a century of imperialism. She might have given Japan a freer hand in China. She might have recognized that the day of individualistic cut-throat imperialism was over and cooperated in the construction of a mutually profitable new order based on an intelligently planned world economy.

But Britannia thought she was still powerful enough to rule the world as arbitrarily as ever before. She still thought that the non-Anglo-Saxon world was weak enough to be exploited for her sole profit. She didn't know when to retire peacefully with her legitimate belongings and to let others have their share.

The result is destruction—the fate of all who fail to retire while there is yet time. Already the outposts of the Empire are crumbling. Hongkong is gone, Singapore is tottering, Australia is stranded, India is laid open to attack. England itself is nearly exhausted. Soon it will be too late to salvage even the fragments.

Japan's Food Problem

Up to the outbreak of the present conflict, Japan's annual imports of foodstuffs amounted to only 8 per cent. (If Manchoukuo is not taken into consideration, the percentage drops to a fraction over 1 per cent). The figures for Great Britain were 50 per cent, for the United States 30 per cent, for Germany 25 per cent and for France 33 per cent.

Thus, in this respect Japan is more fortunate than any other country at war. Food is one of the strongest points in our war economy. We are the world's leading fish eating nation. The seas in our vicinity, which constitute the richest fishing grounds in the world, teem with every species of edible product.

Rice, our main staple, constitutes the largest single item in the value of our annual products. In 1939 we were producing more rice than we were consuming. With the outbreak of the hostilities in China, a large number of men working in the fields were called to the colors, on the one hand, and on the other a good many others have flocked to the cities as well as the munitions manufacturing centers. But on the other side of the ledger, we have entered into special treaty relations with French Indo-China and Thailand, the world's greatest exporters of rice.

The magnitude of the question of feeding a nation in time of war with imported foodstuffs may be visualized by looking at the measures which Great Britain has taken. The British Isles have a population less than one half that of the Japanese Empire. Yet the amount of imported wheat, is five million tons a year. The average monthly imports of wheat, sugar and whale oil total six hundred thousand tons, or rather they should amount to that much if the British people are to be kept from going hungry.

Even ignoring the question of cost, the transport of food on the high seas exposed to the risks of enemy attacks and its storage in sufficient quantity at places convenient for distribution, yet difficult of approach for the enemy air force, imposes a task requiring a huge organization and well-laid out plans.

These are problems we do not have to worry about because we produce our own food and store this up in the 5,600,000 farm houses throughout the country. No enemy, however formidable its air armada, can hope to destroy so many warehouses. Again, the seas around Japan are nature's storage of food for us, always ready to give us fish and absolutely safe against enemy attacks.

As for the questions of transportation and distribution, there is no comparison between the situation in this country and that in England, or even in the United States. A compact island Empire, we do not have to haul our food across thousands of miles either of ocean, as in the case of England, or of land, as in the case of the United States.

Thus, to sum up the situation, it may be declared that of all the nations at war in the world today, the least harassed and the most blessed in its food problem is Japan.

Even our enemies recognize this fact. Two days after we declared war on the British and the Americans, Hugh Dalton, the British Minister of Economic Warfare told the British people not to expect Japan to crack up economically.

What better endorsement can any nation have?

ROOSEVELT IS VIOLATOR OF U.S. 'BILL OF RIGHTS'

War-Monger President Harbors Pernicious Ambition

D.N.B.

In view of the position into which war-monger Roosevelt as a dictator in the worst sense of the word maneuvered his people, it is quite understandable that he wishes to put the blame for what has happened on others. Thus he is using every opportunity to proffer his excuses and to accuse his opponents who up to the last minute had been trying to live in peace with the United States. It is more than grotesque, however, that he availed himself of the anniversary of the "Bill of Rights" for such a purpose, considering Roosevelt's political past. No President of the United States has ever fooled his nation so systematically, toward whom he was bound by the constitution to be faithful and honest. No other President would have dared to break the promises of his election campaign in such a criminal fashion and to precipitate the American people into a new World War against its will.

It is also odd that Roosevelt is invoking Jefferson's name in this connection. For as Washington's Secretary of State as well as at the time when he became President himself, Thomas Jefferson always stood for the principle that the American people ought to keep out of foreign quarrels by all means. For the people who in the course of centuries had left the European Continent, had done so not only in order to begin a new life and to find their happiness beyond the seas, but also because they hope to escape the eternal strife of crowded Europe, consuming itself in fratricidal wars.

Pernicious Ambition

Roosevelt was not content, however, with imitating the great leaders of his people, Washington, Jefferson and Monroe. Instead of leading his nation to prosperity by an intelligent use of its strength and the natural resources of the country, he conceived the pernicious ambition to become the world's umpire and to force even powers in distant realms to submit to his orders. Roosevelt, who violates the "Bill of Rights" in his own country, today dares to invoke these principles when he exhorts his people to the fight against the powers which want to establish peace and order in their spheres and have begun their work by doing so in their own countries.

Roosevelt again accused the allied Powers which finally turned against his criminal activity, of imperialistic and aggressive designs on the American Continent as such. As on the same day, in his report to Congress on Lease-Lend aid measures, he urged the other American nations to take up arms because much was at stake in this biggest of all wars, it is obvious what this king of war-mongers is aiming at.

It had always been Roosevelt's hobby not to let foreign wars end and to push continuously new states into the war, (Bullitt, Donovan and others being his special agents). It must be considered a matter of course, therefore, that he who wilfully precipitated his own country into the war, will spare no pains to involve the remaining nations of the Western Hemisphere into this conflict.

Principles Violated

In spite of having signed the Panama declaration underlining the unshakable determination of the American nations to maintain peace, Roosevelt violated these principles in the most outrageous manner. With equal contempt he treated the stipulations of Article 16 of the Havana agreement which declared that the American nations wanted to see peace established which would be based on the common prosperity of all peoples.

As becomes apparent from the so-called Atlantic program, Roosevelt is striving for the domination of the world by the Anglo-Saxons and trying to subjugate the other nations—as far as they were not to be sacrificed to Bolshevism. Against this Jewish-inspired claim to world domination, the young, great powers in Europe and East Asia are turning today. They are fighting for order, security and prosperity, and want to live in peaceful and fertile relations with the rest of the world.

Success

Friend: "I understand you finally got your poem printed."

Aspiring Poet: "Yes, but I had to use a little strategy. I sent the first stanza to the editor of the correspondence column with the inquiry, 'Can anyone give me the rest of this poem?' A few days later I sent the rest under another name."

High Cost of Living

At a buffet supper at Harpo Marx's home in Hollywood, guests were inconvenienced to find no napkins, but Oscar Levant "covered up" for his friend. "Due to the high cost of living," he announced, "there are no napkins—but from time to time a wooly dog will pass among you."

PETAIN TELLS FRANCE TO GIVE AID TO REICH

Franco-German Collaboration Is Essential in New Europe

VICHY.—Marshal Henri Petain, Chief of State, outlined in a radio address last summer the future of France, binding the Vichy Government to a policy of collaboration with Nazi Germany and urging the defeated French to bury their centuries-old quarrels.

Marshal Petain told his countrymen, whose "uneasiness" over the fate of France he noted, that cooperation between France and Germany in the new Europe to be created is essential.

"We must be able to overcome a heavy heritage of distrust, handed down by centuries of dissensions and quarrels, to turn ourselves toward broad perspectives which can open up a reconciled continent to our activity," Petain declared. "That is the goal toward which we are heading. But it is an immense labor which requires on our part as much will as it does patience."

In Defense of Civilization

As for the Germans' stake in this work, Petain said they were, in this battle against Soviet Russia, engaged "gigantic tasks in development to the east in defense of a civilization, and which can change the map of the world."

Petain's radio address was the second indication given of the direction in which the Vichy Government seems headed. Earlier, the Journal Officiel, had announced the appointment of Vice-Premier Jean Darlan as Minister of National Defense, thereby giving him control of all the armed forces. Darlan is well known to be an advocate of close Franco-German collaboration.

The national revolution which he outlined for France in a speech October last year had not yet been successful, Petain admitted, but he announced a series of drastic and far-reaching measures, including suppression of the activities of all political parties in the unoccupied zone, to insure that it would be.

In another part of his speech Petain put his finger on a fundamental difference between the ideals of American democracy and those of the "new France" when he declared that in this country "authority no longer comes from below."

Outlines His Program

The steps outlined by Petain to meet the critical situation were as follows:

1. The suppression of activity of all political parties in the unoccupied zone until further notice. These parties can hold neither public nor private meetings and must renounce the distribution of tracts. Parties not submitting to the rule will be dissolved.
2. Salaries of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies will be stopped, although the mandate of the French Chamber runs until next April.
3. Severe disciplinary sanctions have been taken against state functionaries who formerly belonged to secret societies or Masonic orders, who have been guilty of making false declarations in regard to their affiliation with these organizations.
4. The national police forces are to be doubled.
5. A new corps called the "commissars of public power," consisting of a general commissar assisted by eleven deputies, is to be created and intrusted with the task of "studying the spirit" in which the laws, decrees and instructions of the central authority are applied.
6. The powers of the regional prefects, precursors, as the Marshal called them, of the provincial governors of the future France, are to be reinforced.
7. A labor charter regulating the relations of labor and capital is to be promulgated soon.
8. Marshal Petain announced his decision to exercise the powers to judge and punish the men responsible for France's disaster conferred on him by Act No. 7 of the Constitution promulgated in February. A Council of Justice is to be set up to submit proposals. This measure presumably will supplant the trial of French statesmen before the Supreme Court at Riom, which was established just a year ago.

Increased Authority Conferred

These sweeping measures were accompanied by one of Marshal Petain's periodical ministerial reorganizations, whereby increased authority was conferred upon Admiral Darlan. The vice-Premier now holds the posts of Minister of National Defense, Minister of the Navy and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Darlan relinquished the portfolio of the Interior Ministry to Pierre Pucheu, industrialist and protagonist of Franco-German collaboration, who is raised to the rank of minister.

In the new Cabinet shake-up, the biggest since February, Petain will have eight ministers and three new faces. Pucheu, holding control of the police, ranks after Petain and Darlan as the third most important figure in the Government. Romier, a journalist and former columnist for Le Figaro, is Petain's permanent delegate to the National Council, and Moysset, chairman of a committee of the National Council which has been drafting an important labor charter for the "new France," will have charge of coordinating new institutions.

TWO VETERAN DIPLOMATS ACTIVE AS ADVISERS AT FOREIGN OFFICE

Sato and Kawagoye, Experts on International Affairs, 'Duet Players' After Distinguished Career Abroad

By TEIZO YAMAGISHI

Condensed from the Keikoku, December issue, 1941, and translated by Contemporary Opinions

Since his assumption of office Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo has been devoting his heart and soul to the diplomacy of the country with not a minute to himself. As he has privately hinted, he is very anxious to solve the stringent international issues as speedily as possible through peaceful diplomatic means and all his efforts seem to be concentrated upon that one object. The first child of his desire may be seen in the dispatch of envoy Saburo Kurusu to the United States, while the second issue in the appointment of Naotake Sato and Shigeru Kawagoye as diplomatic advisers.

A diplomatic advisory body was first created by Foreign Minister General Kazushige Ugaki in the first Konoye Cabinet; when he took up the portfolio of Foreign Minister in succession to Koki Hirota General Ugaki sorely felt the wisdom of ushering in peace by using both the iron hand and the velvet glove, and created a diplomatic advisory institution by selecting Hachiro Arita and Naotake Sato.

With the formation of the Hiranuma Cabinet, following the first Konoye Cabinet, Hachiro Arita became Foreign Minister and the diplomatic advisory system passed into limbo. Since then the institution had been completely ignored by the Abe and the Yonai Cabinets, but with the birth of the second Konoye Cabinet, it was reinstated by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka who assigned Toshio Shiratori and Yoshiye Saito to the post of diplomatic advisers and Kazuo Aoki to the post of economic adviser.

Wise Counsels Given

No small part was played by these three advisers in the country's Axis and China diplomacies. With the coming into being of the third Konoye Cabinet, Mr. Shiratori and Mr. Saito resigned in sympathy with Foreign Minister Matsuoka, and only Mr. Aoki who could not quit due to his post as an economic adviser to the Nanking Government remained in his post. Foreign Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda did not consider it necessary to fill the vacancies in the diplomatic advisory council, and he held the opinion that the presence in Tokyo of the three active Ambassadors Shigemitsu, Kurusu and Togo was sufficient, for these diplomats were actually reporting to the Foreign Office daily and were giving their wise counsels whenever he wanted them.

Accordingly, the adoption of the diplomatic advisory council by Foreign Minister Togo through the assignment of Mr. Sato and Mr. Kawagoye is the third time, and one cannot help but wonder what has made Mr. Togo to consider it necessary to revive this advisory institution.

As is well-known Naotake Sato was one of the leading diplomats when the League of Nations had its day; was Foreign Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet; and is 60 years of age. He is junior to Yosuke Matsuoka but senior to Koki Hirota. Mr. Sato is, therefore, a senior member in the Foreign Office; going through the career of Minister to Holland, Ambassador to Belgium, and later to France, he was in diplomatic service in Europe for 30 years; speaks French fluently and is a quiet, affable, and, therefore, typical diplomat.

Distinguished Services

He rendered distinguished services as a Foreign Minister; as mentioned earlier, he became a member of the diplomatic advisory council instituted by Foreign Minister General Ugaki; in March 1940 was reinstated to the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and was sent to Rome, together with Ichizo Kobayashi as an economic envoy and discharged his duties creditably. His name, however, should be given special distinction in the annals of Japan's diplomacy not as a Foreign Minister or a diplomatic adviser to the Government but as Japan's chief delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and to the League Council soon after the Manchurian affair of 1931.

Shigeru Kawagoye has had a very quiet career as a diplomat and is in sharp contrast to Mr. Sato who is his senior. As the choice of Mr. Kawagoye indicates, for the co-prosperity sphere diplomacy is required the service of quiet and conservative diplomats, in fact more Kawagoyes, the better.

Diplomatic Career

Mr. Kawagoye is only one year older than Mr. Sato, namely, 61 years old but he joined the Foreign Office six or seven years later than Mr. Sato; after his graduation from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University he was once a clerk in the Railway Ministry; passed the diplomatic examination in 1912 together with Eiji Amau, former Foreign Vice-Minister, Teiji Tsubokami, present Ambassador to Thailand, and Masamoto Kitada, formerly Minister to Peru.

Mr. Kawagoye started his diplomatic career as an eleve-consul at Harbin; was the chief of the Third Section of the Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office; first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin; Consul-General at Kilin and Tsingtao; councilor to the Japanese Embassy in Hsinking Consul-General at Tientsin and Ambassador to China, thus filling diplomatic posts in Manchoukuo and China comparatively unnoticed.

Plays Leading Role

It was in 1936 that his name became well-known, when he was picked out of many others from the post of Consul-General at Tientsin to the post of Ambassador to China at a jump by Foreign Minister Arita in the days of the Hirota Cabinet, when he played a leading role in the famous Nanking negotiations, concentrating his entire energy in realizing the three principles of abolition of the anti-Japanese movements, the Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, etc.

Unfortunately, however, owing to the fact that nationalism was at its highest tide in China, Ambassador Kawagoye's strenuous efforts were not brought to any fruition, and the negotiations ended in failure. He is one of the highest authorities on Chinese affairs, and it is beyond doubt but that he has the statemanship to guide Japan's policy toward China. As our friend Kawagoye has since broadened his views and recovered his health, we should certainly pin great hopes to his future activities in his capacity as a diplomatic adviser.

Here let us consider the significance of the reinstatement of Mr. Kawagoye and Mr. Sato as diplomatic advisers and the intentions of Foreign Minister Togo in reinstating these old-timers.

Orthodox Diplomat

It naturally occurs to anyone that whereas Foreign Minister Admiral Toyoda who was a neophyte diplomat should have needed the advisory council, Foreign Minister Togo who is an expert in diplomacy should not need such an institution. Mr. Togo is on an equal footing as Messrs. Arita, Hirota and Shigemitsu and is an ace and orthodox diplomat, and, as a matter of fact, since his assumption of office he is already handling diplomacy in a convincing manner.

Furthermore, in times of war strategy decides and endorses diplomacy. Accordingly, in the event of a fresh military movement taking place, diplomacy increases quantitatively and qualitatively, both in depths and widths.

How to Remove Block Pavement

The old wooden block pavement on West State street, between North Twenty-seventh and North Thirty-fifth streets, was being ripped up and carted away by an army of men, women and children in a country town in America recently. The performance must be set down in the city's history book as an astonishing thing.

The army was there because shrewd William F. Hunt, of the Milwaukee Construction Company, had urged the public to come and get 'em. He meant the blocks. Contractor Hunt has the contract for repaving the street, and hence he was moved by a strong desire to get rid of the block pavement.

Well, sir, you could have knocked Hunt over with a tissue paper shillelagh when the vanguard of the army drove past the barricades, parked right in the middle of the street, and went to work on the blocks with all manner of tools. Hunt was, to be truthful, astonished, but in a moment he looked as pleased as a man who has just found a fat wallet, which, in a way, he had.

In an hour the entire street was taken over by the salvagers, working at top speed under a hot sun. They used pickaxes, woodmen's axes, hammers and cold chisels and even screw drivers to pry loose the creosoted blocks.

The salvagers piled their automobile trunks full of blocks, and many even tossed them into the rear seats of their automobiles. Some had trailers, which they piled high with blocks.

Children were there with coaster wagons, which creaked and groaned as they were slowly tugged away with loads much too big.

Some of the hard-working youngsters looked as if they had just climbed out of a crib. One, for instance, was a blond girl about 2, who helped her big brother. Lifting up one of the blocks was a chore that brought beads of sweat on her little brow.

One boy, about 8, was on his knees, plying his screwdriver in rapid fashion to loosen blocks that were tossed onto his wagon by a smaller brother.

The block hunters, interviewed as they worked, said that no, it wasn't hard to get the blocks loose. It was easy after you caught onto the trick, was the consensus.

Most of the block hunters said that they wanted firewood. The blocks ought to burn mighty well, what with their covering of creosote. One fellow said he wanted the blocks for a foundation for a mink cage.

Sweden Decides to Be Neutral

Sweden determined to remain neutral, if humanly possible.

Recent measures taken by the Swedish Government, articles appearing in the Swedish press and speeches by Swedish statesmen almost invariably reflect the deep hope of Sweden that the "new order" will not last. Swedes know that a country of 6,300,000 people can do little against 80,000,000 Germans.

To meet force with force, the Swedes have made great sacrifices. Their 1936 budget gave only 126,000,000 kroner for national defense. In the current year, 2,500,000,000 kroner go for armaments from the ordinary budget and another 1,500,000,000 have been raised by loans, a total of 4,000,000,000 kroner, or $1,000,000,000. The Swedes feel that their army is now strong.

And as Sweden grows stronger, its people and its press are more outspoken. The proclamation of martial law in Oslo has aroused deep indignation and resentment in Stockholm. "Silence has descended upon Norway—its capital has been transformed into a jail," wrote the Nya Dagligt Allehanda recently.

Major Vidkun Quisling said that Sweden is lagging a century behind "in the general progress" and expressed his wish to see a new order in Sweden.

To show their independence, the Swedish Government recently forbade Swedish citizens to join any foreign armies.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

The Canadian Academy, day and residential school in Kobe for English-speaking children, has announced that the winter term will begin on Tuesday, January 6, at 8:30 a.m.

A meeting known as "The Children of Yasukuni" sponsored by the Class Room Juvenile Story Study Society which was organized by National School teachers and juvenile story writers especially for children whose fathers or brothers are enshrined at Yasukuni Shrine, will be held on Thursday from 12 noon.

There will be a meeting of the Twenty-seventh Day Society on Saturday (December 27) at the Gakushi Kaikan, Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku. A lecture will be given by Mr. Yuzo Hara.

Dogai Otsuka's collection of Zen Sect pictures gathered during his travels in China are being exhibited at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi department store. The exhibition will continue through Tuesday, December 30.

The Nisei Association of Japan announces that scholarships for study in Japan will now be given to Nisei students in Japan. Any Nisei interested are urged to apply to the office of the Association, 48 Aoyama 1-chome, Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku. Nisei residing in the Kansai district can obtain necessary information from the headquarters of the Young Pacific Club, Osaka.

In view of the present conditions some Nisei desire to acquire Japanese citizenship. Any Nisei wishing to change to Japanese citizenship and not knowing the procedure to follow may inquire in person at the office of the Nisei Association or of the Young Pacific Club, Osaka, for information. A direct application must, however, be filed by individuals personally.

Sai Shoki, Chosenese dancer, who appeared at the Takarazuka Theater in the autumn with great success, is reported to have recently donated the sum of ¥6,396 which was raised at a special performance given on November 28, to the Relief Department of the Ministry of War.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, will offer the second of two Popular Symphony Concerts at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. today.

Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto will appear as the violin soloist, playing Wieniawski's violin Concerto in D minor, Opus 22.

Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker" ballet suite and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2, will be played by the orchestra.

Under the direction of Tamotsu Kinoshita of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus will present its first program at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m. today. Several well-known Japanese singers, including Miss Hideko Yamanouchi, soprano; Miss Hiroko Kaneko, alto; Ryozo Washizaki, Mutsumu Shibata, tenors; Goro Murao, Tadashi Kurimoto, and Teiichi Nakayama, basses, are among the members of this chorus which is composed of 25 picked vocalists.

Compositions by Brahms, Debussy, Ravel, Bela Bartok, Mozart, Verdi, Gounod, and Schumann will be performed at the first concert. Shin-ichi Takada and Miss Yasuko Asakura will assist at the piano.

A Christmas program of light music will be given by the National School attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School, 6 p.m. today, at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda. Among the attractions on the program are performances by Miss Eiko Mikuni, soprano, accompanied by the Novelty Swing Hawaiians; Hikaru Toyama and his Tango Ensemble; Hisashi Moriyama, singer, accompanied by a rhythmic band conducted by Koichi Arakawa; Koichi Sugii and his Novelty Quintet; "Bucky" Shirakata and his Aloha Hawaiians, and the Shochiku Light Music Band.

Under the auspices of the Japan Magicians Association, a "Gala Magic Performance" will be presented at the Shimbashi Embujo, for five days beginning today, 5 p.m. daily. Special matinee performances will be held, 12:30 Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra will be directed by Terunobu Sakanishi for a broadcast over the national radio network, following the news broadcast at 9 p.m. today. Schubert's Military March; Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Johann Strauss "Emperor" Waltz, and Tokichi Setoguchi's Japanese Warship March make up the program.

A German Christmas service with vocal solos was observed by the German Evangelic Church Community of Kobe-Osaka at the Union Church, Kobe, Tuesday evening.

In the name of Kunio Kishida, chief of the cultural bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, invitations have been issued for a national meeting of Japan's literary men to be held at the association headquarters in the former Tokyo Kaikan, Marunouchi, 1 p.m. today, to discuss ways and means of assisting the Government in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. It is also planned that at today's meeting the existing literary associations will agree to their amalgamation into one national organization.

Miss Seiko Takada, noted dancer, has cancelled her dance performances with her company scheduled for Saturday, December 27.

Composer of Yodels

This is the story of yodeling and what it means to Reynard Fraunfelder. Reynard is the father of a large Swiss family whom he and three of his children support by yodeling—an airy basis for a family fortune, to be sure—but even if the Fraunfelders weren't paid for yodeling they would still yodel. Yodeling is an essential part of their lives—at least of Papa Reynard's life. The fact that he's the only composer of yodels in the United States and one of the foremost echo yodelers in the world is secondary. It's only a result of his belief in yodeling.

What is a yodel, and why? Reynard Fraunfelder will tell you at the drop of a hint, and the words come tumbling out, bubbling and rippling like the mountain cascades that some yodelers say inspired the first yodels. The dictionary will only tell you that yodeling is "to sing in the manner of Swiss or Tirolese mountaineers, rapidly alternating between the chest voice and head voice or falsetto; to warble." Mr. Fraunfelder's explanation goes much further.

"You have a very happy and gay song, telling about the mountaineers in Switzerland—or Montana," Papa Reynard explains. "At the end of this song, full of the grandeur of glorious mountains, peaceful herds, luscious green grass and beautiful Alpine flowers, you attach a yodel. The spirit of this yodel has to fit the character of what is in the song.

"Every Swiss who leaves the glory and beauty and loveliness of the Alps feels a longing to return," Mr. Fraunfelder said. "You miss the calm, quiet, peaceful air of the mountains, high above the busy, troubled cities of the world." The sad, nostalgic yodel of longing for the Alps is sung very softly, Mr. Fraunfelder says.

"Wagner wrote his finest music in Switzerland," he continues. "He spent many vacation months there, and he always visited the mountaineers and listened to their yodeling. He heard the remarkable Alpine echo, too, which many think was the origin of the first yodel more than 1,000 years ago.

"But the purest yodeling in classical music is in the opening strains of the William Tell overture. The slow yodels there are some that Rossini heard around the Lake of Lucerne, in northern Switzerland.

"How do I know where he heard them? Why, every Swiss district has a yodeling style all its own, and every connoisseur of yodeling knows them apart. The best representatives of style appear at the yodeling congress held in a different Swiss city every year. The congress is an important event—posters announce it all over Switzerland, and the railroads run excursions at reduced fares.

"In Switzerland four distinct languages are spoken. One of them alone, the German, has 15 distinct dialects. And there are as many types of yodeling as there are languages in Switzerland. Outside of Switzerland there is yodeling in the Bavarian and Tirolese Alps, but it is slower.

"As for American hillbilly yodeling, I don't see why the hillbillies ever try it. They have no Alps. Their falsetto tones are not real yodels."

Dr. Eisen Honored

In a letter received by Miss Magda Maneskjold in Brooklyn, the United States Board of Geographical Names states that one of the majestic mountain peaks in Sequoia National Park has been named for Dr. Gustavus A. Eisen, Swedish-born scientist and author, who died in New York October 29, 1940. Mt. Eisen is 12,000 feet high, and is part of the Great Western Divide. Though not easily reached, it is a landmark in that region. Born in Stockholm in 1847, Dr. Eisen went to California in 1873, and gained fame in zoology, botany, horticulture, archeology, ethnology and art history. He introduced the Smyrna fig and the alligator pear to the State.

In the early '70 he made expeditions through the Sierra regions and advocated the preservation of the sequoia tree. In 1890 he was the chief instrument in establishing Sequoia National Park. He was a member of the California Academy from 1874 and served as curator from 1895 to 1900. In 1938 he was named honorary member, which is the highest honor ever bestowed by the academy. He was president of the Swedish-American Authors' Society for 10 years before his death, and was a life member of the Royal Academy of Art, Letters and History in Stockholm.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:20 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday
—Morning—
6:30 Serial talk on "Britain's Oriental Invasion History (5)," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Hisanobu Terai: Patriotic Poems Recital.
8:00 News; Music.
8:50 Radio Exercise for Schools.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Training the Child in Wartime," by Dr. Shigeo Kobayashi of Education Ministry.
—Afternoon—
1:00 Narration "Islands of South Seas," (T. Ishikawa) by Sachiko Murase.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: "The Year-end and New Year Days in Wartime," by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
3:20 Radio Exercise for Workers.
—Evening—
6:00 Little Nation's hour: News for Little Nation.
6:30 Talk on "Our Navy," by Vice-Admiral Hiroshi Arima; Music.
7:20 Calling Nation Series.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Gidayu Music by Koutsubodayu Toyotake.
9:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under direction of Terunobu Sakanishi: "Military March" (Schubert), "Egmont" Overture (Beethoven), "Emperor Waltz," (J. Strauss) and March "The Warship" (T. Setoguchi).
10:00 Time; Today's war situations and news.